

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. IV

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 13, 1918

No. 23

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New York, N. Y.

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An Interview We Cannot Print

From time to time every publication secures a "story," be it news or rumors of news, official statistics or a personal opinion, which for some good reason it cannot publish, and in these times, despite the censor's activity, many such find their way to the desks of editors. Just such a story—in this case an interview with a man in close touch with South American commercial conditions—has come recently to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. Because of his position, both in trade and diplomacy, we cannot quote him directly, but without violating confidences, we can give the substance of his thought.

This expert's opinion is that the day after peace is declared America's South American trade in drugs, dyes, and chemicals will melt away, because:

First, American prices are exorbitantly high.

Second, American packing is inadequate and American containers are inappropriate.

Third, American manufacturers will not take the trouble to supply the real needs of South American buyers.

Fourth (and most important of all), American salesmen, exporters, and bankers have alienated the good will of South Americans by their attitude, which seems to regard these buyers as a mixture of part fool and part swindler.

These are all very familiar statements, so familiar that it is a reflection upon Yankee shrewdness that they can still be made. These statements made so bluntly may awaken some to a realization of an opportunity that ought not to be thrown away because an uncomplimentary, uncomfortable situation is usually glossed over with prettily worded explanations and excuses.

For this same expert is at special pains to point out that the war is not over yet; South America is still looking to us for most of her chemical, drug, and dyestuffs supplies; the South American market is even after two years of neglected, or even of mis-used opportunity, still a field for American export cultivation.

Water-Power and Fuel-Saving

How the business men of the country look upon the water-power question—shall we harness the rivers and falls or let them run to waste—is being tested in a referendum sent to nearly one thousand commercial organizations of the United States. The result of the questionnaire will be laid before Congress. The committee having the matter in charge is favorable to federal legislation to encourage water-power development. The statement is made that the investor in a water-power plant is

burdened with a heavy fixed charge because the initial cost is more than double the cost of a steam plant. The advantage of the water-power is the smaller expense of maintenance, no fuel being required and the labor costs being less.

Communities which are suffering because of scarcity of coal would benefit from investments of this kind, but capitalists are shy because of the tendency of legislators to place too many restrictions upon the right to control the best sites. It is estimated that millions of dollars required for labor, fuel, railroad equipment and power in transportation of coal would be available for other purposes if favorable action is taken by Congress.

Law of Explosives Now in Force

Manufacturers of chemicals that are explosive and wholesale and retail druggists who handle bichromates, chlorates, chromates, nitrates, nitric acid, flashlight powders, nitroglycerin, picric acid and picrates are required to take out licenses under the Act of Congress which prohibits the manufacture, distribution, storage, use and possession in time of war of explosives and the ingredients thereof. The far-reaching effect of this law has attracted the attention of associations in the drug trade and members have been warned that the Government list includes the ingredients as well as the manufactured products. A complete list was published in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of January 23.

The list was approved January 5 of this year and covers amounts of one ounce or over. Perchlorates, permanganates and peroxides, barium, calcium, magnesium, oxon (cubes and cartridges) sodium, strontium, zinc and phosphorus cannot be carried without a license. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment.

The Question of Non-Essentials

The principle which underlies the statement that we must release productive energy from the making of non-essentials in order to make essentials for the Government is happily illustrated by the Committee appointed to study the purchasing power of money in war time. They cite the purchase of a pleasure automobile. If one buys Government securities by giving up the pleasure car the Government can buy a military truck with the same money, and the labor and capital which would have made the pleasure car will make the truck for the army instead.

On the other hand if a person buys the pleasure car, even though he gives the Government a check to buy a truck, he enters the market to prevent the Government from getting it. Instead of labor and capital being diverted from the making of pleasure cars to the making of motor trucks they are called upon to make both.

Those who favor business as usual force the Government to buy away from us the labor and materials that are needed in making essentials for

fighting our battles in France. In the effort to buy luxuries—the Government and the public competing and the producer striving to supply both—prices will go higher, coal will become scarcer, congestion on the railroads will follow, there will be a wild scramble for cars and a shortage will follow and the Government, the manufacturer and the public will suffer. The Committee points out that if the prices of war supplies rise the money cost of the war grows and the Government must borrow more from the people. "The right way is the frank and honest way of saving up the money by spending less," says the Committee. Wholesale prices in the United States have been rising at the rate of nearly two per cent. a month or ten times as fast as before the war. Retail prices of foods have risen 57 per cent. above those of July, 1914. The change from a peace to a war footing is causing suffering, but conditions will be much less trying if all will make sacrifices which will aid the Government.

Tariff Commission and Dyestuffs

The Tariff Commission has made plain the problems of the dyestuffs industry by the publication of the report on the textile consumption of colors, the opinions of cotton manufacturers and wool and silk men and dyers and finishers on results obtained, the prices as compared with the cost of foreign dyes, and suggestions on amendments to the tariff. There are severe criticisms as well as praise for the producers of American dyes and the trade will be benefited if the complaints are studied and suggested improvements made.

There is a very general opinion among consumers that the industry should be protected by a tariff that will insure its permanency. The criticism is largely based upon the lack of variety in colors, and it is frankly admitted that this defect can be remedied in time. Dyes applicable to dark, staple shades are said to be satisfactory, but fancy shades are seriously limited, lack brightness and are not as fast to light and milling, nor as uniform in quality.

Confidence is expressed that when the war is over and the manufacturers are able to obtain intermediates at lower prices, in larger quantities and of better quality the production of dyestuffs will more nearly meet the demands of American mills. The manufacture of explosives has taken the best energies of many large concerns that will become producers of intermediates and colors before long, and marked improvement in the output will undoubtedly result. Meantime it rests with the Dyestuffs Association of America to concentrate its energies upon the problems which are handicapping the manufacturer and to meet them with organized effort.

The chemical industry will find some relief from the annoying war restrictions in the announcement of the Adjutant General of the Army that manufacturers engaged in the production of material necessary for war purposes may regain the service of chemists doing highly specialized work, who have been drafted.

Work of the Chemical Alliance

Organization Devotes Its Energies to Meeting War Needs in Chemical and Related Materials

THIS alliance has been brought into existence to meet a war situation and nothing else, said Horace Bowker, president of the Chemical Alliance, in opening the first annual meeting of the new organization held at the Hotel Biltmore on Wednesday, February 6th. Mr. Bowker continued to outline concisely the reasons for the organization of the alliance and the manner in which it is co-operating with the Government in supplying most efficiently and rapidly the present war needs in chemicals and allied materials. He emphasized the fact that thousands of tons of all kinds of products are being transported great distances needlessly and that one of the chief aims of the alliance has been and will continue to be to eliminate as far as possible this condition. If a Niagara Falls manufacturer, for example, purchases acid to use in the manufacture of a product for Government orders, this acid will be supplied to him through the Chemical Alliance from the nearest available source irrespective of where the manufacturer has been in the habit of purchasing acid. This one idea is to be applied to the furnishing of raw materials all over the country in a concerted effort to save time and eliminate unnecessary transportation. Mr. Bowker urged the speeding up of production of all the war essentials.

About 150 firms were represented at the meeting, including practically all the leading chemical interests in the United States. All concerns who are members of the alliance have been divided into nine sections according to the products which they manufacture. In the acid section about 30 firms were represented; in the coal tar branch about 20; miscellaneous chemicals 25; alkali division 20, dyestuffs about 15; the foreign pyrites section 10; domestic pyrites and sulphur 5; electro-chemical division about 10, and non-assigned 4. The fertilizer manufacturers had the largest delegation with approximately 40 members.

During the early part of the meeting, a general session considered many problems of importance although little actual progress was made outside of perfecting the organization of the alliance. Early in the day the various sections of the association separated into individual committees and held private meetings for the purpose of extending the general organization to each group. The general meeting reconvened at noon at which time reports of recommendations by the various sections were made.

The elections in the various sections resulted in the following being selected as chairmen of their respective committees: Coal-tar Section, D. W. Jayne; Acid Section, J. D. Huntington; Fertilizer Section, Charles G. Wilson; Miscellaneous Chemicals, Adolph Rosengarten; Alkali Section, J. D. Pennock; Domestic pyrites, etc., C. H. MacDowell; Dyestuff Section, election postponed because of absence of many members from committee meeting. The chairmen of the various sectional committees, along with five members elected at large and the general officers of the alliance, make up the board of directors.

The treasurer's report by J. F. Bradley, outlined the finances of the organization since its incorporation last July. In December, 1917, \$1,000 was borrowed, \$900 of which has since been used for current expenses. Recently 161 checks have been received from new members for dues and upon their deposit and subsequent payment of its debts, the alliance will have a credit balance of about \$3,000 in its treasury. Mr. Bradley also read the secretary's report. He announced that 161 members stand approved on the roll of the association and that 168 applications for membership have yet to be acted upon by the board of directors.

A resolution was introduced at the general meeting which shows the general reluctance of the larger corporations to be bound in any way by the concerted action of the Chemical Alliance. As a whole they expressed a willingness to co-operate in every way with both the alliance and the Government but when it came to abiding by the decisions of the alliance without their individual consent they objected, and a resolution to forestall any attempts of this kind was introduced. It proposed that no action of the Chemical Alliance either through a general meeting or through the action of the board of directors should be binding on any individual member of the alliance without the consent of the individual concern or concerns affected by the action. The resolution was accepted unanimously.

Following the adjournment of the general meeting, the board of directors assembled for the consideration of the problems of each individual section as presented by its chairman. The crying need as expressed in almost every case was the appeal for united effort to relieve the shipping situation. The principal problems were those of transportation or some difficulty growing out of shipping conditions. Centralization of industry, stimulating production and improvement of many products were the chief general items of interest considered.

The Chemical Alliance was formed about a year ago for the purpose of better handling, in co-operation with the Government, the problems of war affecting the chemical industry. During the past six months many of America's leading manufacturers have, through the organization, brought a united effort to bear in stimulating greater production and perfecting the quality of many new preparations formerly made exclusively in Germany.

The officers of the organization were re-elected unanimously. Horace Bowker of the American Agricultural Chemical Company is president. The Vice-president is Henry Howard of the Merrimac Chemical Company. J. F. Bradley, formerly secretary to the chemical committee of the War Industries Board, was elected secretary and treasurer.

C. H. MacDowell in speaking of the attitude of the War Industries Board toward the Chemical Alliance said that the latter were satisfied to leave the matter of chemicals in the hands of the alliance because they believe that the organization is in a better position to institute efficient methods for best supplying the needs of the Allies and the Government. He appealed for closer co-operation between the Board and all industries.

DRUG OF GREAT VALUE IN THE TRENCHES

New Diagnostic Agent Tells Whether A Wounded Man Can Stand an Operation—Indicates Also Precise Nature of a Malady

(Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)

The interesting announcement of a newly perfected diagnostic agent, phenolsulphonephthalein, especially valuable in indicating the nature of disorders of the kidneys, which was made at the American Drug Manufacturers' Convention in New York, has focussed attention upon the discovery of a Baltimorean to a far greater degree than before, although it should be said that discovery is not really new, its beginnings dating back twenty-five years. Dr. Ira Remsen, former president of the Johns Hopkins University, who is one of the foremost chemists, was the originator or discoverer. Dr. Remsen's process was intricate and the product too costly for anything other than scientific purposes, and for a long time the substance held interest mainly from a chemical standpoint.

In 1898 it was further investigated by Michael Druck Sohon, one of Dr. Remsen's students, the latter's findings being described in the *American Chemical Journal*, volume 20, No. 4, as follows:

"A bright red crystalline powder, somewhat soluble in water, more so in alcohol, from which it was precipitated by ether as a yellowish-red crystalline powder, which on removal from the liquor instantly gave up ether, and solidified to a dark mass, which was apparently the same material. The dilute alkaline solution is somewhat purer red than that of phenolphthalein; the more strongly alkaline solutions are purple. It is about as sensitive to alkalis and acids as phenolphthalein. The color does not disappear as readily on heating, and it might be used as an indicator with ammonia."

Further investigation resulted in a great improvement upon the original product, one of the great difficulties encountered by the investigators being to eliminate impurities, which impaired the value of the compound. As at present put upon the market, the improved Remsen substance, which is called phenolsulphonephthalein, has proved the best means known to medical science for diagnosing kidney troubles.

Injected into a man's arm, its reaction will indicate within an hour whether the kidneys are functioning properly, and its importance lies in the fact that it will tell surgeons whether the man can stand an operation; whether, in the case of a soldier, he is fit to remain in the line, and whether he has the requisite stamina for fighting or for severe tests after he has been wounded. In this way the substance has become one of the most valuable aids to the surgeons in the Allied armies, who are able to get an adequate supply of phenolsulphonephthalein from the United States, which is admittedly the only country in a position to furnish the product in its highest state of efficiency. In cases of trench nephritis, for instance, phenolsulphonephthalein is of high value as indicating the precise nature of the malady long before its presence can be determined by any other means, and for this reason it is proving of great benefit to the Allies.

These facts were brought out in a statement made in New York at the time of the chemical convention by Dr. H. A. Brown Dunning, of the Baltimore firm of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, manufacturing pharmaceutical chemists. Dr. Dunning's familiarity with the subject dating back to the time, when in connection with Dr. John J. Abel and Dr. L. G. Rowntree, both of the Johns Hopkins Medical school, he undertook to improve on the product and overcome some of the drawbacks that attached to its manufacture. The two men mentioned had made considerable progress, but had failed to get an entirely pure product and their process also made the cost well nigh

prohibitive. Dr. Dunning succeeded, after long experiment, in turning out a product which had none of the drawbacks of the previous samples, and which could be placed on the market at a price that put it within the reach of the medical profession generally and of the patient.

TARIFF ON CALCINED MAGNESIA

General Appraiser Brown in a recent decision overruled a protest of Schieffelin & Co., which was brought under the Customs Practice Act to procure a refund of duties claimed to have been illegally exacted. The merchandise at issue, calcined magnesia, was classified under the minimum package provision contained in paragraph 17, Tariff Act of 1913, and duty assessed at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed that duty should have been collected at the rate of 3½ cents per pound under paragraph 42 as calcined magnesia. In sustaining the collector's assessments at the higher duty, Judge Brown writes as follows:

"The sample and record show that it is packed in packages of less than 2½ pounds gross weight; that it consists of calcined magnesia of the purity required by the United States Pharmacopoeia, 96 per cent. of magnesium oxide; that the chemical formula of magnesium oxide is MgO, and that it is used and sold by druggists as a mild laxative, which medicinal use is further corroborated by the labels on the bottles.

"The testimony shows conclusively that it is both a medicinal and a chemical compound.

"The merchandise clearly, then, fulfils all the requirements of paragraph 17 and plainly comes within the purpose of Congress in enacting that paragraph to tax chemical and medicinal compounds packed in a certain way under this minimum provision, whether otherwise specially provided for or not.

"Judgment is therefore rendered in favor of the Government overruling the protest and denying refund thereunder."

HOLDS THRIFT STAMP RECORD

In an announcement issued by the Detroit Branch of the National War Savings Committee it is declared that Charlotte, Mich., is the first city in the entire United States to report 100 per cent. of sale of thrift stamps. Charlotte's population is 5,000. C. G. Weiscopef, who has been greatly interested in pushing the sale of stamps there, reports that every citizen of Charlotte, every man, woman and child in the entire community has one or more thrift stamps.

FAILURES IN CANADIAN DRUG TRADE

The number of failures of manufacturers of chemicals and drugs in Canada during 1917 was two, with total liabilities of \$21,500, as against one failure with \$5,000 liabilities in 1916, and 21 failures with \$354,498 liabilities in 1915. Among dealers in chemicals and drugs the failures during 1917 numbered 19 with liabilities of \$126,529, as against 22 failures with liabilities of \$116,549 in 1916, and 31 failures with \$280,805 liabilities in 1915.

DR. S. B. HARTMAN DEAD

Dr. Samuel B. Hartman, president of the Peruna Company, died on Jan. 30, at Columbus, O. When 75 years old he attempted to personally supervise a farm of 4,000 acres. His father had been a farmer and the boy worked on a farm for some years. He afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, and later studied medicine. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1857. Dr. Hartman was 88 at the time of his death.

FRAUD IN QUININE SHIPMENT LEADS TO ARREST OF N. Y. CHEMICAL BROKER

Tonko L. Milic of Madero Brothers Held for Misappropriation of Funds—Previous Transaction Caused His Conviction and Sentence to Atlanta Prison

Tonko L. Milic, general manager of the chemical department of Madero Brothers, Inc., New York City, is being held in \$15,000 bail by United States Commissioner S. M. Hitchcock on the charge of conspiring to ship salicylic acid in place of quinine sulphate to an Italian military hospital at Milan. Peter Franches, also of Madero Brothers, Inc., is accused of using false shipping manifests, according to which the cases delivered to Pier 7, Brooklyn, contained quinine. Both men were held for examination on February 14th. That Milic had previously served a one year term in the Atlanta Federal prison after having been convicted of conspiracy to smuggle opium into the United States, was brought out by Assistant United States District Attorney Frank M. Roosa. Milic is an Austrian subject.

The order for 32,000 ounces of quinine sulphate was accepted by Milic from Felice Bileri, who is maintaining an Italian military hospital at Milan. The salicylic acid as delivered to the wharf was worth about \$1.10 per pound. With quinine at \$15 a pound this represents a difference of about \$25,000 between the value of the goods shipped and those ordered. Milic is also held on a charge of grand larceny on the allegation that he misappropriated the \$25,000, depositing the same to his personal account. Upon the delivery of the supposed quinine, a check for about \$25,000 was drawn for a representative of Madero Brothers, Inc., indorsed and turned over to Milic. At the office of the chemical department of Madero Brothers, Inc., 100 John street, New York, the following statement was made:

"A full statement will be made to the press by Mr. Ernesto Madero when he returns from the South. Mr. Madero is expected to arrive Sunday at the latest. The present officials of the company do not feel themselves authorized to make a statement until the arrival of the head of the firm. The only assertion is that the present unfortunate affair is one concerning an employee of Madero Brothers and not affecting the firm in the least."

The position which Milic held with Madero Brothers, Inc., was that of general manager of the chemical department. His influence was large with the company; he signed all contracts and had the final say in all matters at 100 John street. The trade generally considered that Milic was the chemical department. In this position of authority he entered into various contracts for the firm and it is said that during the past six months the company has been on the wrong side of a declining market with heavy contracts on its hands.

When the order for 32,000 ounces of quinine was received from the Milan hospital by Madero Brothers, Inc., Milic accepted it in the face of the fact that this quantity of quinine sulphate was not available in second hands. Moreover, the United States Government had rejected previous requests for licenses to export quinine. The salicylic acid was packed and boldly labelled "quinine" on the cases. This alone was sufficient to attract the attention of the intelligence officers at the Brooklyn dock. An inspection followed and the alleged substitution was discovered.

Milic was born in Croatia, a province of Hungaria, and while still young, was taken to Mexico, where he remained until he became acquainted with the Maderos in Mexico. He might readily pass as a Spaniard or South American.

It is understood that he masqueraded for a time as a Peruvian.

Indications as a result of secret service investigation, point to the fact that Milic spent close to \$100,000 a year. He maintained a handsome establishment on Riverside Drive, owned several limousines and had entertained lavishly. It is understood that he has made a great deal of money in the last three years but recent contracts may have resulted in losses.

Ernesto Madero, president of Madero Brothers, Inc., who has just reached New York from Texas, was astounded at the charges made against his firm. Mr. Madero said:

"As we have announced to the public, Tonko L. Milic, former manager of our chemical department, is no longer connected with the corporation, and I personally, as president of the corporation, will give the affairs of the chemical department my attention."

A story circulated in the trade is that the Bristol Chemical Company at Bristol, Tenn., which is supposedly controlled by Madero Brothers, Inc., was built for J. T. Ray by the J. P. Devine Company. It is said that the latter never received payment from Ray for any part of this work and are the present owners of the plant. Ray, it is said, sold his interest to Madero Brothers, Inc., who are making salicylic acid at the factory. Just what Ray's interest consisted of is hard to say. The general manager of the Bristol plant, E. Austin, was formerly employed in the New York office of the Madero concern and is a very close friend of Tonko Milic. About four weeks ago, at the beginning of the benzoic acid flare, a New York dealer wired an offer for the supposed benzoic acid output of the Bristol factory and received an immediate acceptance, saying contract forms would follow. The market price of the acid shot skyward shortly afterward. The New York dealer has not yet received his contract blanks from the Bristol Chemical Company.

NEW RULES FOR PACKING BROMINE

The Bureau of Explosives, New York City, has issued new regulations for the packing and shipping of bromine which have been sent to manufacturers and wholesalers.

Bromine must be in glass bottles containing not more than 6½ lbs. The vacant space in the bottle above the liquid must not be less than 15 per cent. of the total capacity of the bottle. The bottles must be closed by glass stoppers ground to fit. The stoppers must be securely fastened in the bottles. These bottles must be packed in strong wooden boxes containing not more than 15 bottles each. The bottles must be securely cushioned by non-combustible packing material which will not produce heat if mixed with bromine. Whiting, mineral wool, kieselguhr or similar material should be used. This packing material must be at least 1 inch in thickness between each bottle and also between the bottles and the top, ends, sides and bottom of boxes. Hay, sawdust, excelsior or other organic material, either treated or untreated, must not be used.

The Bureau of Explosives has revoked the regulation allowing nitric acid in bottles to be packed in excelsior treated with 25 per cent. solution of calcium chloride. Incombustible mineral packing must be used.

Prof. Charles H. LaWall has been nominated to succeed the late Joseph Price Remington as dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

The Monsanto Chemical Works, of St. Louis, has been incorporated in Illinois. The capital stock is \$70,000, of which \$28,000 will be devoted to manufacturing chemicals and dyestuffs at East St. Louis, Ill.

LICENSES FOR DRUGGISTS USING EXPLOSIVES

Government List Includes Chlorates, Nitrates, Nitric Acid, Flashlight Powders and Picrates—New Law Discussed by Drug Trade Section

The Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation advises druggists handling explosives, or chemicals that are explosive, to take out licenses. The subject was discussed at the monthly meeting on Wednesday, February 6, in the rooms of the Board at 203 Broadway. Howard Foster, elected chairman at the previous meeting, presided. The attendance was so small that Jesse L. Hopkins suggested that meetings hereafter be held at the same time the Board of Transportation meets and a luncheon be served previous to the meeting. The suggestion was referred to the Executive Committee.

The subject of explosives was introduced by Secretary William McConnell, who read the following:

"By act of Congress taking effect November 15, 1917, licenses are required for the purchase, possession, sale or use of chemicals that are explosive or ingredients of explosives.

"Each retail druggist should have a license which may be obtained from John P. Healy, Room 1100, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or John F. Dixon, 365 Jay street, Brooklyn. Application must be made in person; the fee is 25 cents.

"Pharmacists in other sections of the country should apply to the local Federal licensing agent or communicate with the Bureau of Mines at Washington, D. C.

"The following partial list includes most of the chemicals for the handling of which a license is required: bi-chromates, chlorates, chromates, nitrates, nitric acid, flashlight powders, nitroglycerin, picric acid, picrates.

"The regulations have not yet been issued but the law requires a record of each person to whom explosives or ingredients of explosives are sold. Any person violating the provisions of the act is punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both."

Mr. McConnell said that F. E. Holliday of the N. W. D. A. had notified the Drug Trade Section that the tax recently paid on alcohol used for manufacturing purposes would be returned. Mr. McConnell said he also received word from Director General McAdoo that drugs and chemicals will have preference to food in transportation.

A resolution offered by Jesse L. Hopkins, that the term of the chairman be extended to three years instead of one as at present, was voted down. It was argued that if they had a good chairman, he could easily be retained by re-election, whereas if the term was three years and the chairman was unsatisfactory to the members he could not be removed until his term expired or he resigned.

The following committees were appointed by Chairman Foster and will serve for the year 1918:

Membership Committee—Frank L. McCartney, of the Albodon Co.; Frank C. Starr, of Sharp and Dohme; Stanley P. Jadwin, of O. H. Jadwin & Sons, Inc.; E. C. Mears Kemp, of Lanman & Kemp; Edward Zink, of Eli Lilly & Co.

Committee of Jobbing Druggists—Dr. Wm. J. Schieffelin, of Schieffelin & Co., Chairman, and one representative from each jobbing house in the Drug Trade Section.

Committee on Legislation—H. C. Lovis, of Seabury & Johnson; Charles S. Littell, of C. S. Littell & Co.;

R. C. Stofer, of Norwich Pharmacal Co.; Jacob Weil, of Britt, Loeffler & Weil; Wm. J. Gesell, of Lehn & Fink. Fink.

Committee on Arbitration—I. Frank Stone, of National Aniline & Chemical Co.; Samuel W. Fairchild, of Fairchild Bros. & Foster; Herbert B. Harding, of Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Co.; Wm. S. Gray, of Wm. S. Gray & Co.; Jas. G. Shaw, of Thurston & Braidich Co.

Committee of Importers of Drugs and Chemicals—Clement C. Speiden, of Innis, Speiden & Co.; August Klipstein, of A. Klipstein & Co.; Isaac V. S. Hillier, of R. Hillier's Son Co.; Edwin H. Burr, of Roue-Bertrand Fils.; Franklin B. Yates, of Yates Drug & Chemical Co.

Committee of Manufacturing Chemists—Franklin Black, of Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc.; George Merck, of Merck & Co.; C. P. Schlicke, of Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works; George Simon, of Heyden Chemical Works; Charles A. Loring, of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.; Raymond Foster, of The Bayer Company, Inc.

Committee of Manufacturing Pharmacists—Oscar W. Smith, of Parke, Davis & Co.; H. Rolff Planten, of H. Planten & Sons; L. N. Upjohn, of the Upjohn Co.; Chas. Lamont, of Chesebrough Mfg. Co.; Horatio N. Frazer, of Frazer & Co.

Committee of Importers of Essential Oils—Joseph Mathias, of J. B. Horner, Inc.; Christian Beilstein, of Dodge & Olcott Co.; Carl Vietor, of Rockhill & Vietor; C. B. Layton, of W. J. Bush & Co., Inc.; O. A. Brown, of Antoine Chiris Co.

Committee on Tares—Irving McKesson, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; William Archibald, of Archibald & Lewis Co.; Jesse J. Hopkins, of J. L. Hopkins & Co.; Chas. F. Butz, of Colgate & Co.; Theo. W. Day, of C. S. Littell & Co.

OFFICERS OF CASTOR BEAN ASSOCIATION

The American Castor Bean and Oil Association has elected the following directors:

F. A. Marsh, of the Baker Castor Oil Company, and Howard Kellogg, of Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, representing the crushers; L. Richards, Jr., of Richards & Co., and George E. Pfaffman, of John Shaw & Co., representing the consumers; L. J. Calvocoressi, of Ralli Bros; Irving R. Boody, of Balfour, Williamson & Co., and Arthur C. Trask, of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, representing the importers.

The following officers were elected to hold office until the first regular meeting of the association is held on Tuesday, March 5:

F. A. Marsh, president; Arthur C. Trask, vice-president; Kendall Marsh, secretary-treasurer. Due notice will be given to all the trade of the meeting which is to be held on March 5 for the election of permanent officers.

E. B. BADGER DEAD AT 90

Erastus B. Badger, founder of E. B. Badger & Sons Co., one of the largest chemical engineering and chemical apparatus manufacturers in the United States, died recently at his home, 856 Beacon street, Boston, in his 90th year. As a boy he was apprenticed to Rice & Jenkins of Boston in 1844. He became foreman for the firm when 20. Soon afterward, with the late S. D. Hicks, he was taken into the firm. E. B. Badger & Co. grew out of this concern. Until his retirement from active business eight years ago, Mr. Badger was president of E. B. Badger & Sons Co. He had seven sons and four daughters; all but three daughters survive.

Chemistry's Important Part in the War

It Supplies Many Essentials From Explosives to The Khaki Color for Uniforms

By PROFESSOR D. D. JACKSON,

Executive Officer, Chemical Engineering Department, Columbia University.

IT has been said that the present conflict is a war of chemists, and, to a very great extent, this is undoubtedly true. Never has artillery fire played so important a part in warfare. The enormous tonnage of explosives required must be produced by the chemist. The chemist must also produce the materials for bombing and gassing, and he must furnish the fuels for ambulances, supply autos and aeroplanes. He must make the gun cotton for the war head of the torpedo, and the high explosive for the depth bomb, the cement for concrete defenses and the gas mask for protection against the poisonous gas which the enemy chemist has produced. He manufactures many of the oils and concentrated foods used, and supplies the potash, nitrogen and phosphorous compounds used in the fertilizer necessary for the proper production of foodstuffs. The khaki colors which make the soldiers' clothing inconspicuous in the field are also the product of his handiwork. He manufactures the numerous pharmaceutical products used in the hospitals and the sterilizing agents for the field water supplies.

The war has given a great impetus to the manufacture in this country of photographic developers, lenses, pharmaceuticals, synthetic perfumes, flavoring extracts, saccharin and numerous other products. Before the war, Germany and Austria supplied the world with the better grades of chemical apparatus and reagents. The United States bought many millions of dollars worth annually of laboratory glass-ware. Since these importations automatically ceased we have been able to make our own glass-ware, which is now of a quality superior to that manufactured in Germany or Austria. We are also making an excellent quality in porcelain.

Before 1914, every pound of synthetic phenol came from Europe. Now a score or more plants are producing it in large quantities chiefly for use in the manufacture of picric acid for war purposes. A chemical periodical recently stated that the Edison works at Orange, New Jersey, are furnishing regularly 3 million pounds of phenol per month.

At the beginning of the war, potash salts, as for instance pearl ash, was selling at less than three cents a pound, and shortly after the price rose to \$1.50 a pound, or more. Industrial establishments were obliged to use substitutes for all potash compounds, or go out of business. Germany produced practically all of the potash at that time. To-day many methods are employed in this country to produce potash, some of which may well compete with the German products after the war.

Before the war, Germany made most of our colors used in textiles, leather, straw, feathers, paper, ink, pigments, varnishes and for innumerable other products of our manufacture. At the present time we are ourselves manufacturing a quantity of color compounds equal to that used by us in normal times, and the number of colors produced is constantly increasing. Many concerns now manufacturing dyestuff intermediates have their own nitric acid, oleum, nitration, sulfonation and acid recovery plants.

With proper legislation we can manufacture on a competitive basis practically every chemical product which we now import. Cheap labor is not a factor of importance. The final selling price of the strictly chemical products imported into the United States annually before the war has been estimated by Gude-man at \$250,000,000, of which not over four per cent. represents labor value.

The tremendous advantage which Germany had at the beginning of the war has taken more than three years to counteract, and the result has been an awaken-

ing in other countries to the necessity of furthering the chemical and metallurgical industries in every possible way.

The Germans have for many years realized the grave necessity of furthering the work of the chemist and the chemical engineer for warfare, as well as for the necessities of industry in time of peace. They knew that by developing their enormous color establishments in peace times, they were producing factories which could be readily changed over to explosive works in time of war. They realized that the industries for the fixation of nitrogen used in fertilizers in time of peace could also be used for the production of enormous quantities of picric acid and tri-nitrotoluene in war time. They realized the necessity for acetone, synthetic phenol, industrial alcohol and all the numerous solvents and compounds used in peace as a still greater necessity for war.

While other countries were considering these matters as individual enterprises, and giving little help, if not actually hindering their development by adverse laws, Germany was giving high honor to chemists and subsidizing chemical industries to furnish them the greatest possible growth at home, and to the extent of actually preventing or retarding their development in foreign countries. Hand in hand with military training was the equally important training and development for military supplies.

The fact that strong corporations are entering the chemical manufacturing fields, indicates that capital expects and feels a reasonable assurance that this country will properly further and sufficiently protect their interests after the war, in order that we may independently produce our own necessities and at the same time add new assets to the nation's wealth.

ORGANIZING THE ARMY CHEMICAL SECTION

The Chemical Service Section of the National Army will serve as adviser to General Pershing on all chemical matters pertaining to the war, and will be attached to his staff through Colonel A. A. Fries, head of the Gas Warfare Division. It will also act as the chemical eyes of the unit in this country, transmitting information relative to chemical problems of the war to the men at work here.

These names have been sent in for commissions:

Lieutenant Colonel—Raymond F. Bacon.

Majors—Gilbert N. Lewis and William A. Hamor.

Captains—H. H. Hanson, J. H. Hildebrand, B. H. Nicolet and F. G. Keyes.

TAX ON ALCOHOL FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES WAS ILLEGALLY ASSESSED

Decision of Attorney General Affects Entire Trade in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Preparations—Payments Made Will Be Refunded.

The Attorney General has rendered an opinion of interest to all manufacturers of drugs, medicines, perfumery, toilet articles, etc., in the production of which alcohol is used and who, at the time the war revenue act of October 3, 1917, became operative, had in their possession alcohol intended for manufacturing purposes. Such manufacturers were uniformly assessed by collectors of internal revenue with a floor tax equal to \$1.10 per proof gallon on alcohol thus held, the action of the collectors being based upon the Internal Revenue Bureau's construction of Sec. 303 of the war revenue act. This construction was regarded by many members of the trade as an arbitrary one and the Washington representative of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, W. L. Crounse, protested against the action of collectors and urged that the question of the legality of the assessment be referred to the Attorney General. Many similar protests were made to the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Commissioner finally referred the matter to Attorney General Gregory, who has now rendered a comprehensive opinion set forth in the following Treasury decision holding the floor tax to have been illegally assessed upon alcohol intended for manufacturing purposes (and not for sale as alcohol) on hand when the war revenue act became effective.

The following is the opinion of the Attorney General:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your request of November 9, 1917, for my opinion with respect to the construction of section 303 of the Act of October 3, 1917, "to provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes."

The section is as follows:

"Sec. 303. That upon all distilled spirits produced in or imported into the United States upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid, and which, on the day this Act is passed, are held by a retailer in a quantity in excess of fifty gallons in the aggregate, or by any other person, corporation, partnership or association in any quantity, and which are intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax of \$1.10 (or, if intended for sale for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, a tax of \$2.10) on each proof gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon; Provided: That the tax on such distilled spirits in the custody of a court of bankruptcy in insolvency proceedings on June first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall be paid by the person to whom the court delivers such distilled spirits at the time of such delivery, to the extent that the amount thus delivered exceeds the fifty gallons hereinbefore provided."

The specific question submitted is whether distilled spirits which are held with a view to use 'in the manufacture of an article wherein the spirits lose their identity as alcohol and are to be used in this changed form' are liable to the tax of \$1.10 a gallon laid upon 'distilled spirits***held***and***intended for sale.' In other words, the inquiry is whether the phrase 'distilled spirits intended for sale' embraces not only spirits for sale as such, but also other spirits which though not intended for immediate sale are intended for ultimate sale,

in that they are first to be used in the manufacture of non-beverage compositions—medicines, tinctures, extracts, etc.—in which they lose their identity, and these manufactured articles containing the spirits are then to be sold.

There is plainly a distinction in the ordinary acceptance of the language between a thing intended for sale and a thing intended for use in manufactures. A sale of an agricultural implement, for example, in which lumber forms a constituent part, cannot in any proper sense be called a sale of lumber. Neither is a sale of a purely medicinal compound, even though it contains alcohol as an ingredient, a sale of alcohol within the ordinary meaning of language. There is nothing in the law in question to warrant a supposition that the phrase 'intended for sale' was meant to have any wider scope than the words naturally import. On the contrary, it is clear that Congress recognized a distinction between spirits 'intended for sale' and spirits 'intended for use in manufacture,' for it will be observed that in laying the tax of \$2.10 on distilled spirits designed for beverage purposes, care was taken to include by express language not only spirits 'intended for sale for beverage purposes' but also spirits intended 'for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage.' Whether the spirits are intended for sale in an unchanged form for beverage purposes or are intended for use in the manufacture of potable products, they must in any event pay the tax of \$2.10 a gallon. Equal particularity would have been possible with respect to non-beverage spirits had Congress intended to lay a tax of \$1.10 upon them regardless of whether they were intended for sale as such or for use in manufactures. The fact that spirits of the latter description were not expressly included, in my opinion, indicates that it was not the Congressional intention to include them.

This conclusion is confirmed by the general rule of statutory construction that a tax is not to be extended by implication beyond the plain meaning of the language imposing it. Sutherland, Statutory Construction (Sec. 363, pp. 462-463); Cooley, Taxation (2d ed., pp. 274-275).

For the reasons stated, I agree with the view expressed by the Solicitor for the Treasury Department in his memorandum of November 8, 1917, accompanying your letter, that distilled spirits held by manufacturers and intended not for sale as spirits, but for manufacture into non-beverage products, are not subject to taxation under section 303 of the War Revenue Act.

It is understood that, in view of the provision of the war revenue act giving manufacturers and dealers seven months in which to pay the floor tax, very few assessments made in accordance with the Commissioner's original ruling have been collected. Whenever payments have been made on alcohol on hand when the act took effect, used or intended for use in manufacturing and not for sale as alcohol, the taxpayers should apply to the local collector for refund. A special blank, known as Form 46, will be provided by the collector which will facilitate the allowance of the claim. In all cases where the assessments have not been paid collectors should be notified by the parties assessed that, under the terms of the Attorney General's decision, they are entitled to an abatement of the tax levied. Pleas in abatement and claims for refund are required to be sent to Washington for approval and collectors are also authorized to call upon taxpayers for additional evidence.

Consumption of Dyes By Woolen Mills

Tariff Commission's Report on Returns Made By American Manufacturers

THE United States Tariff Commission's report on "The Dyestuff Situation in the Textile Industries" comprises four divisions—Cotton, Wool, Silk and the Dyeing and Finishing. The use of dyestuffs by the cotton manufacturers was reviewed in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS in the issue of February 6. The consumption by woolen mills is given in the following extracts from the Tariff Commission's report:

Table 3 summarizes the data for the consumption of dyestuffs and chemicals in 1913 and 1916 for 25 representative woolen and worsted manufacturers. Separate totals are given for 17 of the principal dyestuffs, the value of which amounted to 30 per cent. in 1913 and 39 per cent. in 1916 of the value of all dyestuffs and chemicals consumed by the 25 companies. Thirteen of these dyes are typical coal tar products, while the remainder are natural or vegetable dyestuffs.

Alizarin blue, which was the most important coal tar dye in 1913, showed a remarkable increase in 1916. Since no true alizarin dyestuffs were being manufactured in this country in 1916 this can only be explained by the fact that a gallocyanine substitute of domestic production has been sold in large quantities under the commercial name of "alizarin blue." The increase in the consumption of indigo was made possible by the use of the natural or vegetable product and by the purchase of large quantities of the German synthetic indigo from second hands in China, Mexico and elsewhere. Sulphur black, which shows an increase of 184.5 per cent. in the quantities consumed, is primarily a cotton dye and the greater part of the amount reported in table 3 was used by one woolen manufacturer who operates a large cotton department. Direct black is the only other coal tar dyestuff which showed an increase for 1916. For the remaining coal tar dyes there has been a decrease in the quantity consumed and a large increase in the average price per pound.

The increased value of the dyes is best seen in a comparison of the average prices paid for the different dyestuffs. The prices have more than doubled in all but two instances. In the case of some dyestuffs, such as anthracene blue and alizarin black, the price paid in 1916 was 20 to 30 times that paid in 1913. The increase in the total quantity of dyestuffs and chemicals consumed by the twenty-five manufacturers amounted to about 70 per cent., while the increase in value was approximately 300 per cent.

The replies to the commission's inquiry as to the scarcity of dyestuffs in August, 1917, indicate that the alizarin colors were the most needed, particularly alizarin blue, black, green and red. These dyestuffs, which have long been standard colors in the woolen industry, were not made to any appreciable extent in this country. There was a scarcity in the case of a number of acid dyes, among which were acid blue and patent blue, acid violet, acid wool green, and certain acid blacks which are not manufactured in this country. Practically none of the finer and more costly dyestuffs were being made by domestic manufacturers and in many cases their use in the woolen and worsted mills has been abandoned.

The two principal substitutions for dyestuffs of which there was a scarcity were the use of gallocyanine dyestuffs for alizarin and anthracene blue, and the

use of logwood for various wool blacks. Other substitutions include: Natural for synthetic indigo, natural or synthetic indigo for some acid blues, fustic and osage orange for alizarin yellow and some chrome yellows, and American-made sulphur blues for imported sulphur blues.

The opinions of the manufacturers as to how American-made artificial dyes compare with the previously imported dyes are quoted below:

"Fastness and quality, class for class, are practically the same. Uniformity varies, being practically the same with some colors and some manufacturers, but inferior in other cases, probably due to experimental conditions in the industry."

"We have failed to get any domestic products that compare favorably as to level dyeing strength and uniformity with the dyes used by us prior to August, 1914."

"The effect of the dyestuff shortage on our business was such that we were obliged to turn from the old colors that we were using, which were of uniform strength and great fastness to light and other fading agencies, and to take up old dyewoods and inferior products which were to be had, resulting in an inferior kind of products from our mills."

"American dyes compared with imported products of the same class have the same fastness, quality and uniformity. Compared with the better class of imported dyes, they are very poor substitutes."

"In some instances, particularly in the use of those dyes applicable to dark staple shades, American colors are entirely satisfactory. Fancy shades are seriously limited in variety, lacking brightness and not nearly as fast to light and milling nor as uniform in quality."

"We believe that ultimately our domestic color makers will be able to make almost every color needed. Just now, owing to the difficulty in obtaining intermediates, some of the rare colors (alizarins) cannot be made. These intermediates are contracted for far ahead at high prices for the manufacture of explosives. However, we are confident that when the latter demand ceases, the leading explosive manufacturers will turn at once and be able to supply the demand."

In response to the request for opinions concerning the operation of the present dyestuff schedule of the tariff or as to desirable changes, the commission quotes the following replies to show the views of some of the large manufacturers of woolen and worsted goods. These replies are submitted by the commission without indorsement, criticism or comment:

"Under present conditions we do not see any occasion for any change, but when we again compete with the world on textile fabrics, the tariff on dyestuffs or materials used in their manufacture places a certain handicap on American textile manufacturers in competition with foreign manufacturers who get their dyestuff free of tariff and consideration should be given to this fact."

"We believe that the schedules in the tariff should be arranged so that the American manufacture of

dyestuffs will be made a permanent industry in this country."

"We are in favor of a protective tariff on dyes, the tariff that will enable our new industry to meet any competition that may present itself later, believing that it is of the utmost importance to the textile industry of the United States that domestic coal tar dyestuffs be produced in sufficient quantity for home consumption."

"It is our opinion that American manufacturers of dyes should be protected and encouraged to the end that we shall not in the future be dependent upon and at the mercy of foreign dye manufacturers. If our American dye industries are encouraged and protected, we see no reason why we can-

not in time procure American dyes equal in every respect to those which we have in the past imported from foreign countries."

"We think it is highly important to prevent dumping after the war, and that any colors which are sold in this country at a less price than they are sold abroad should be considered as dumped. We judge it to be the opinion of the chemical society and a few American manufacturers that there should be a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on finished product and 10c per pound specific and half of this amount on intermediates, which duty could be gradually reduced after American manufacturers are in a better position to compete with foreign makers."

TABLE 3—DYESTUFFS USED BY 25 IMPORTANT WOOL MANUFACTURERS, 1913 AND 1916.

Dyestuff	1913		1916		Average price paid per lb.		P. C. of inc.*	
	Quantity Pounds	Value	Quantity Pounds	Value	1913	1916	—In total— quantity value	value
†Alizarin blue	869,695	\$207,645	2,556,676	\$1,541,085	\$0.24	\$0.60	194.0	642.1
†Indigo	313,067	71,899	780,027	651,295	.23	.83	149.2	805.8
Sulphur black	192,920	55,580	548,843	565,822	.29	1.03	184.5	918.0
Direct black	111,500	41,221	133,890	82,867	.37	.62	20.1	101.0
Acid black	145,527	40,366	128,251	191,509	.28	1.49	—12.1	374.4
Union blue	113,287	38,086	79,477	129,058	.34	1.62	—29.8	238.9
Alizarin red	77,613	26,026	11,433	33,840	.34	2.96	—85.3	30.0
Sulphur brown	44,822	24,468	10,152	11,006	.55	1.08	—77.4	—55.0
Diamond black	59,866	19,661	7,781	10,660	.33	1.37	—87.0	—45.8
Alizarin black	491,673	159,354	7,384	41,578	.32	5.63	—98.5	—73.9
Rhodamine	6,236	2,301	4,807	14,381	.37	2.99	—22.9	525.0
Alizarin green	40,622	31,349	2,018	18,635	.77	9.25	—95.0	—40.5
Anthracene blue	702,788	148,962	1,831	12,404	.21	6.77	—99.9	—92.7
Alizarin brown	11,436	3,448	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....
Logwood and hematine	712,636	59,589	4,472,424	1,355,145	.08	.30	527.5	2,174.2
Fustic	51,062	4,752	1,117,985	190,104	.09	.17	2,089.5	3,892.1
Sumac	91,896	3,163	73,272	6,956	.03	.09	—20.3	121.8
All other dyestuffs and chemicals.....	4,037,060	\$937,880	9,936,251	\$4,856,345	.23	.49	146.1	417.8
	11,949,359	2,190,285	17,633,366	7,695,155	.08	.44	47.6	251.3
Total	15,986,419	\$3,128,165	27,569,617	\$12,551,500	\$0.20	\$0.46	72.4	301.2

* A minus sign(—) denotes decrease.

† In 1916 includes the gallocyanine substitutes known commercially as "alizarin blue."

‡ In 1916 includes natural as well as synthetic indigo.

DEMAND FOR COLORS NOT ACTIVE

For the last few weeks the New York market has not been particularly active in coal-tar colors, and several holders have lowered their prices slightly in the hope of increasing business. There have been exceptions in some of the high grade colors, such as chrysophine which is used extensively in the dyeing of silks, and although arrivals in America from Switzerland seem to be improving supplies on hand at this writing do not appear sufficient to take care of the demand from silk mills. Recently several American producers of this material have entered the market, but it is said that only one or two of these manufacturers succeeded in making a uniform material. Other colors of interest to consumers recently are Erika pink and diamond sky blue, F. F.

The production of alkali blue is increasing but is hardly sufficient to take care of the call from American consumers. Makers of rhodamine B, extra concentrated, continue to ask high prices and trading is restricted because users are unwilling to pay the figures named and a number of the silk mills are now using substitutes for this material. Para red has been quoted on the open market at 60c a pound which is considered a low price. Safranine has been attracting little attention in this market and a number of holders have again lowered their prices. Magenta has been moving in better quantity. It is used extensively in the textile as well as the paper trades.

Perhaps the most pronounced decline in colors during the week has been on direct black, and in some

quarters offerings were being made freely at 78c a pound. Until recently large quantities of direct black went to Spain, but as there is difficulty in securing export licenses, considerable stocks have been placed on the American market causing a decline in price. Congo red has been subjected to many fluctuations. About 2,000 pounds was offered here recently at 85c a pound, but there were few buyers even at this low price. The majority of holders of Congo red are asking from \$2.25 to \$2.75 a pound, according to quantity.

H. A. METZ ON THE LABOR SHORTAGE

"The labor situation in this country is extremely critical," said Herman A. Metz at a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Civic Club. "Men who formerly were content to receive \$2 per day now get \$7 and \$8 per day by working for the Government.

"The great question that confronts us is whether they will be willing, after the war, to come back to their former stations. I believe that when the war is over the Socialists will get control in this country, and I think we ought to be prepared to meet them half way."

Mogi & Co., of Yokohama, Japan, have taken over the importing business of Nozaway & Co., 118 West 25th street, New York, which will be conducted by Kojiro Nonaka, who was a partner in the firm of Nozaway & Co. Mogi & Co. have added chemicals, machinery and other merchandise to their general business in silks.

FEBRUARY AWARDS FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Leading Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Obtain Contracts for Drugs and Chemicals—New York Firms Largely Represented—Value of Individual Awards.

The Surgeon General of the Army announces the following awards of contracts for drugs and chemicals. Many leading New York manufacturers of pharmaceuticals are included in the list:

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York City, 2,500 bottles acidum tartaricum crystals, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in bottle, 47c per bottle; 1,750 bottles phosphos, 1 lb. in a. c. bottle, 83c per bottle; 500 bottles hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum, 8 oz. in bottle, 31c per bottle; 10,000 bottles hydrargyri chloridum mite, 2 ozs. in bottle, 24c per bottle; 1,500 potassii et sodii tartras, 3 lbs. in tin, \$1.29 per tin. Total, \$7,117.

Franco American Chemical Works, 7,000 tubes aethyllis chloridum, 3 ozs. in metal tube, \$5,950.

Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., 1,000 tubes apomorphine, hydrochloridum, 6 mgm, hypodermic tablets, \$2.49; 2,500 tubes cocainae hydrochloridum, 10 mgm. hypodermic tablets, 11.5c per tube; 500 bottles oleoresina aspidii, 1 oz. in dark a. c. bottle, 78c per bottle; 3,000 bottles pilulae copabaie compositae or tablets, 58.75c per bottle; 2,500 bottles spiritus glycerylis nitratis, 1 oz. in bottle, 13.4c per bottle. Total, \$3,024.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York City, 2,500 bottles chloroform, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in tin, 34.5c per tin.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York City, 2,500 bottles normal saline solution tablets, 20c per bottle; 1,500 bottles potassii chloras, 324 mgm. tablets, 32c per bottle.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York City, 10,000 tins chloroform, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per tin.

Scheffelin & Co., Inc., New York City, 1,000 bottles acidum sulphuricum aromaticum, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in bottle, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bottle; 7,500 bottles lithii citras, 25 in bottle, 8.97c per bottle. Total, \$1,319.

Takamine Laboratory, Inc., New York City, 176 ampules neosominal, \$3 per ampule; 500 bottles Ichthyolas, 3 oz. in bottle, 22c per bottle; 750 bottles potassii bicarbonas, 1 lb. in bottle, 90c per bottle.

Takamine Laboratory, Inc., New York City, 1,000 potassii bicarbonas, 1 lb. in bottle, 90c per bottle.

Takamine Laboratory, Inc., New York City, 250 ampules, 900 mgm. neosominal, \$3.60 per dose.

Hoffman-LaRoche Chemical Works, Inc., New York City, 1,250 bottles menthol, 1 oz. in bottle, 25c per bottle; 1,000 bottles potassii acetat, 6 ozs. in bottle, 60c per bottle; 2,000 bottles saccharum lactis, 3 ozs. in bottle, 14c per bottle. Total, \$1,192.50.

McKesson & Robbins, New York City, 2,000 bottles ammonii carbonas, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in bottle, 15c per bottle; 2,000 bottles camphora, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in bottle, 50.75c per bottle; 2,000 bottles Eucalyptol, 1 oz. in bottle, 15c per bottle; 1,750 bottles oleum aurantii, 1 oz. in bottle, 21c per bottle; 1,500 bottles oleum morrhuae, 1 lb. in bottle, 41 3-5c; 2,500 bottles oleum santalii, 1 oz. in bottle, \$1.03 per bottle; 1,250 bottles oleum tigilii, 1 oz. in bottle, 16c per bottle; 750 bottles resina podophylli, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in bottle, 16c per bottle; 500 bottles ipecacuanha, 3 oz. in bottle, 67.75c per bottle; 5,000 bottles glycerium, 1 lb. 80c per bottle; 6,000 bottles acidum oxalicum, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in bottle, 34.5c per bottle.

Schaefer Alkaloid Works, Inc., Maywood, N. J., 300 bottles cocainae hydrochloridum, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in bottle, \$1.90 per bottle.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 tins chloroform, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in tin, 16c per tin; 30,000 tins chloroform, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in tin, 26c per tin.

M. Ames Chemical Works, Glens Falls, N. Y., 1,675

bottles argenti nitras, 1 oz. in dark bottle, 57c per bottle; 1,750 bottles argenti nitras, fusus, 1 oz. in bottle, 60c.

Lehn & Fink, Inc., New York City, 4,000 bottles glycerinum, 1 lb. in bottle, 77c per bottle.

Lennox Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 20,000 tins magnesii sulphas, 4 lbs. in sealed tin, 32c per tin.

Heyden Chemical Works, New York City, 5,000 bottles argentum nucleinum, 1 oz. in bottle, 44c per bottle; 4,000 bottles hexamethylenamina, 1 oz. in bottle, 8c per bottle; 8,500 bottles liquor formaldehydi, 1 qt. in bottle, 49.75c per bottle; 1,000 jugs liquor formaldehydi, 45 lbs. in jug, \$9.15 per jug; 3,500 bottles methyl salicylas, 1 oz. in bottle, 8c per bottle; 1,500 bottles potassii bromidum, 1 lb. in bottle, \$1.35 per bottle; 20,000 bottles argentum proteinicum, 1 oz. in bottle, 47c per bottle; 1,000 bottles sodii bromidum, 6 ozs. in bottle, 23c per bottle. Total \$27,833.75.

R. J. Strassenberg & Co., Rochester, N. Y., 2,000 bottles syrupus scillae, 1 pt. in bottle, 21.5c; 1,750 bottles tinctura gentianae composita, 1 pt. in bottle, 51c per bottle; 2,000 bottles tinctura opii camphorata, 1 pt., 68c per bottle.

Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 3,000 bottles syrupus hypophosphitum compositus, 1 pt. in bottle, 30c per bottle.

R. W. Greeff & Co., New York City, 2,000 bottles acidum salicylicum, 3 ozs. in bottle, 19c per bottle; 1,500 bottles sodii salicylas, 6 ozs. in bottle, 37c per bottle.

H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 500 bottles fluid extractum ipecacuanhae, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. in bottle, \$1.82; 5,000 bottles hydrargyri iodidum, flavum, 10 mgm. tablets, 500 in glass bottle, 20c each; 1,500 tubes hyoscinae hydrobromidum, 0.5 mgm. hypodermic tablets, 12c each; 500 bottles tinctura cantharidis, $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. in bottle, 30c per bottle; 8,000 jars unguentum hydrargyri chloride mitis, 2 lbs. in glass jar, \$2.25; 2,000 tubes quininae hydrochlorosulphas, 32 mgm. hypodermic tablets, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Total, \$20,410.

Larkin Company, Buffalo, N. Y., 12,500 bottles oleum ricini, in 1 qt. bottles, 79.1c per bottle.

Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit, Mich., 325,000 arseni trioxidum, 1 mgm. tablets, 7c per M; 1,000 bottles hydrargyri chloridum mite, 32 mgm. tablets, 1,000 in bottle, 24c per bottle; 600 bottles hydrargyri iodidum flavum, 10 mgm. tablets, 1,000 in bottle, 21.7c per bottle; 650,000 bottles hydrargyri iodidum flavum, 10 mgm. tablets, 17c per M. Total, \$503.45.

Beechhurst Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., 500 gals. oleum terebinthinae rectificatum in 5 gal. tins, 91.5c per gallon; 3,125 lbs. zinci oxidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in bottle, tin or carton, 19.25c per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. carton; 3,125 lbs. zinci oxidum, 21c per lb, 60,000 cartons iodum potassii iodidum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gms., 46.9c per carton. Total, \$30,456.88.

Parke, Davis & Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich., 2,000 tubes adrenalini chloride, 25 in dark tube, 65c per tube; 1,500 jars extractum belladonnae foliorum, 1 oz. in jar, 47c per jar; 1,000 jars extractum hyoscyami, 1 oz. in jar, \$1.20 per jar; 750 bottles fluid extractum colchici seminis, 1 oz. in bottle, 23c per bottle; 1,000 bottles pepsicum, 3 oz. in bottle, 70c per bottle; 2,000 bottles tinctura ferri chloridi, 1 pt. in bottle, 74c per bottle; 8,000 bottles unguentum hydrargyri, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in bottle, 67.3c; 2,500 bottles chloretone, 5 gr. capsules, \$4.25 per bottle. Total, \$21,566.50.

Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., 75,000 tubes cocainae hydrochloridum, 10 mgm. hypodermic tablets, 13.75c per tube.

Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., 1,500 bottles adeps lanae hydrosus, 4 oz. in bottle, 15c per bottle; 1,250 bottles oleum menthae piperitae, 1 oz. in bottle, 28.75c per bottle; 500 bottles syrupus ferri iodidi, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. in bottle, 23c.

The Foreign Markets

DRUGS IN DEMAND IN LONDON

Dealers Pay High Prices Rather Than Risk the Uncertainty of Future Delivery—Acetanilid, Potassium Bromide, Milk Sugar and Sodium Benzoate Higher.

(Special Cable to Drug & Chemical Markets.)

LONDON, February 12.—The market for drugs and chemicals showed great activity this week and the rush to buy caused sharp advances in many products, especially those which are scarce at this time. Many dealers paid high prices rather than risk the uncertainty of future deliveries.

There was a much higher market for agar agar, c. i. f., potassium bromide, acetanilid, hexamine, chloral hydrate, tannic acid, apomorphia, milk sugar, cocoa butter, salicin and benzoate of soda.

The upward tendency imparted a firmer tone to cascara, lithium carbonate, scammony resin and similar products.

There is an easier market for cantharides and Russian ergot.

Prices are lower on colchicum root and fenugreek seed.

Very unexpectedly shipments of crude drugs arrived this week from Russia and the increase in supplies of some products relieved the market materially.

OUTPUT OF JAPANESE INSECT POWDER

Insect powder which is shipped from Japan is made from ground pyrethrum flowers, usually exported under that name or as "pyrethrum insect powder." As the seeds from which the plants were originally grown came from Dalmatia, it is probable that this powder is sometimes sold in the United States under the name of "Dalmatian powder," but neither the name "Dalmatian powder" nor that of "Persian insect powder" is ever used in Japan in connection with ground pyrethrum flowers which are produced within the country. As the flowers are grown in the Prefectures of Wakayama, Hiroshima, Okayama, and Shizuoka, most of the insect-powder factories are situated either in those Prefectures or in Osaka.

The pyrethrum-flower crop in 1917 was very large. It has been estimated at more than 4,000 tons, an increase of 100 per cent. over the crop of 1916. In spite of the large crop, however, the prices of both the flowers and the powder have remained rather high, as the producers have been holding on to their supplies in the hope of a large demand from America and Europe. The ruling prices since September have been: Flowers, \$25 per 100 kin (133 pounds); powder, \$27.50 per 100 pounds.

While these are market prices, some flower growers and powder manufacturers recently have been forced to sell at considerably lower prices in order to obtain funds with which to meet their obligations. Consequently deals have been made lately at \$17 per 100 kin for flowers and \$19.50 per 100 pounds for powder.

The imports of crystalline graphite in 1917, as shown by the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce for the first 10 months and as estimated for November and December, amounted to more than 32,000 tons, of which 25,000 tons came from Ceylon.

MOLYBDENUM IN SOUTH CHINA

Small quantities of molybdenum ore in the shape of molybdenite or sulphide of molybdenum have of late been exported from Hongkong to Great Britain and France and considerable quantities have been shipped to Canada for concentration and later for re-export to Great Britain. American buyers of wolfram in South China are collecting a stock of the ore for shipment to the United States as soon as governmental regulations can be adjusted so as to permit the ore to be shipped freely out of Hongkong. It is uncertain how much of a supply of this metal, which is used in hardening steel for machine tools and similar purposes, can be obtained from the South China field.

One buyer expects to ship about a ton of molybdenite a month to the United States as soon as its export from Hongkong can be arranged for and assuming that American analysis are favorable. There seems to be no question that the ore in considerable quantities can be had even under present conditions. The ore so far shown is usually hard and therefore is not subject to the difficulties of working as some molybdenum ores. The matter of its comparative freedom from tungsten, arsenic, bismuth, or copper is yet to be exactly determined. Samples have been forwarded to American importers for analysis.

ANILINE DYE TRADE IN FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Importations of foreign aniline dyes into Foochow district in a normal year total \$38,000 in value. Purchases direct from Europe have never been made in the past, most of the local stocks being bought in Shanghai and Hongkong. The war interfered with importations from Europe, and it is only during the present year that a partial recovery in the trade has been had. The colors in best demand at present are scarlet, rose, magenta, fast red, indigo blue, azure, orange, green, violet and black.

Aniline dyes are used in this district chiefly for dyeing cotton cloth, silk cords and paper. The scarlet color is used almost entirely in dyeing the last-named commodity. Very little silk dyeing is done locally, most of the silk imported being already dyed. The dyes sold on the market heretofore were put up in tins holding 8 to 20 ounces and bottles containing 2 ounces.

Aniline dyes were imported during 1917 to the value of about \$11,000. Several shipments to Foochow of Japanese aniline dyes in original cartons during the year met with little or no demand in the local market, the product being inferior in quality.

CHAMBER IN PARIS ELECTS OFFICERS

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has elected the following officers to serve until January, 1919: President, W. V. R. Berry; first vice-president, H. R. Griffin; second vice-president, William S. Hogan; treasurer, W. Morgan Day; honorary secretary, John Weare.

Directors to serve until January, 1920: C. Inman Barnard, F. A. Jackson, Laurence V. Benét, Henry Pear-tree, T. A. Calnan, Bernard J. Shoringer, James H. Hyde, O. W. Roosevelt.

Director to serve until January, 1919: Thomas J. Felder, in place of J. L. Duplan resigned.

Picric acid valued at \$3,190,000 cleared from New York during December for France.

SULPHURIC ACID PRODUCTION IN 1917 EXCEEDS 1916 RECORD BY 600,000 TONS

Value of the Various Grades Much Higher Than in Previous Years—Companies Have Difficulty in Securing Pyrites—Geological Survey's Report

More sulphuric acid was produced in the United States in 1917 than in any previous year. A moderate estimate shows that the increase in the production of acid of all strengths in 1917 over that in 1916, stated in terms of 60 B. acid, amounted to at least 600,000 tons.

It is not yet possible to state accurately the production of sulphuric acid in 1917 according to strengths, for some of the companies that produce 50°, 60° and 66° acid have reported their entire production together and so stated it as if they had made only 100 per cent. acid. Now, 100 per cent. sulphuric acid is above 66° B, and is here reported as "stronger acid," but, in view of the fact stated, a certain quantity of the stronger acid reported should really be carried as acid having a strength of 66° B. or less. However, as no data are available to show the proper distribution of all the acid made in 1917, the following table has been prepared as if the reported production were the actual production:

Strength of acid	1917	1916
	Short tons	Short tons
50 degrees	2,306,372	1,829,471
60 degrees	1,187,704	1,119,753
66 degrees	850,006	1,580,100
Stronger acid	1,190,019	443,332

In comparing the production reported for 1917 with that for 1916, only acids of similar strength should be compared. For instance, the amount of acid of 66° B. reported for 1917, namely 850,000 tons, is equivalent to 1,290,000 tons of 50° acid. In other words, the sum of the amounts of the different acids as given above for 1916 and 1917 should not be compared to show the output in the two years, for the great increase in the output of the stronger acids would represent a much larger increase in that of the weaker acids.

The condition of the market for sulphuric acid in 1917 is reported to have been on the whole even better than in 1916, and the value of the product was considerably higher than it was during that year of high prices. Some companies have had difficulty in obtaining sufficient sulphur ore and many of them have been compelled to change from pyrite to sulphur burners. Experiments in the greater utilization of pyrrhotite have been carried on and attempts have been made to find domestic deposits of pyrite that can be used if the supplies of foreign ore are curtailed under the conditions imposed by the war.

The estimates given above are based on returns from the acid manufacturers received by Philip S. Smith, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. Nearly 98 per cent. of the manufacturers reported their production and that of the others was estimated from previous records. It is believed that the totals of these preliminary figures will approximate very closely the final figures, which will be made up when the complete returns are received, although the quantity of acids of different strengths as stated may require considerable readjustment.

The Pepsotone Company has been incorporated at Huntington, W. Va., with capital of \$10,000. U. G. Wriston, pioneer Huntington druggist, is secretary and manager of the company. J. A. Young, also of Huntington, is president, and H. F. Pfost, banker and retired druggist, of Ripley, vice-president.

CHEMISTS MAY NOT BE DRAFTED

It is announced by the Adjutant General of the Army that manufacturers engaged in the production of material necessary for the prosecution of the war, who have lost the services of highly specialized chemists through the first draft and whose work has thereby been seriously handicapped, may obtain the services of these men for war work. It is also announced that manufacturers threatened with the loss of their trained chemists in the present draft may retain these men.

Manufacturers thus affected are requested to apply to the Chemical Service Section, National Army, New Interior Department Building, Washington, for the regulations governing the transfer of men already drafted or the possible reclassification of men not yet called. All requests, it is declared, must come from the manufacturers. Applications from the men themselves will not be considered. Only those chemists whose services are necessary to war work will be considered, and the evidence submitted by the manufacturers must be conclusive.

Drug & Chemical Notes

Vegetable oils valued at \$88,687 cleared from New York during December for various foreign countries.

The Atlantic Potash Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

The Dow Chemical Company is now employing 2,000 men at its plant at Midland, Mich., on contracts for the Government.

There were 752,607 pounds of tonca beans, valued at \$427,055, invoiced at the American Consulate at Trinidad for the United States during 1917, compared with 107,263 pounds, valued at \$122,628 for 1916.

There is a movement among the distillers of tar and manufacturers of intermediates in England to bring about co-operation after the war in order to meet foreign competition. The color makers have not, thus far, been able to settle their differences.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for sanitary chemist, for men only. Two vacancies in the Public Health Service at Pittsburgh, Pa., each at \$2,000 a year, and future vacancies requiring similar qualifications throughout the United States will be filled from this examination. The duties of the position will involve work in connection with field investigations of industrial sanitation and industrial fatigue, and work in gas analysis and electro-chemistry.

The Meadors Antiseptic Company has been incorporated at Nashville, Tenn., to manufacture and sell Meadors Antiseptic Remedies. The company has taken over the Robert Meadors formulas and incorporated for \$25,000. Its headquarters will be in Nashville. The company is composed of the following business men: Dr. H. A. Buchi, president, Buchi & Sand Drug Co.; Prof. W. H. Ferrell, vice-president; H. A. Williams, secretary and treasurer, president Brown Chemical Company. Directors Joseph Ezzell, Paul W. Treanor, Robt. L. Meadors, Ed C. Fox.

Making Waste Products Pay

It is reported that a factory in the Philadelphia district which is engaged on war contracts is letting a valuable by-product run down the sewer to the extent of some fifty or sixty barrels a week. A proposition was made to the manufacturer that the waste would be bought for a dollar a barrel, but as he wanted more the material is still being washed down the sewers. In commenting on the incident the *Philadelphia Ledger* says:

There is a prodigal spirit which occasionally shows itself and which should be discouraged, if America is to win this war and is to be equipped for competition with the world after the war. Chicago stockyards have been proud of their reputation for using everything of the pig but the squeal, and the same principle must be applied by American manufacturers to every commodity on the list if the nation is to hold its ground. The last by-product should be squeezed from every pound of soft coal which we mine, the last drop of acid extracted from every bit of waste fume sent up by smelters, the last grain of potash precipitated from the dust of cement mills or the gas of blast furnaces.

There are no little things when it comes to industrial development and industrial expansion. One extra grain of wheat on each stalk in the country may well mean the difference between scarcity and sufficiency. It is just as true in every-day economics as it is in finance that if the pennies are cared for the dollars will look after themselves. Industrial America must learn, as the stockyards long ago learned, that nothing must be wasted except the squeal, and that it is advisable to look for some way of turning even that to solid account.

URUGUAY MAKING ITS OWN CHEMICALS

The National Institute of Industrial Chemistry at Montevideo, Uruguay, established in 1913, on the recommendation of Dr. Latham Clarke, an American, manufacturers and sells the following products:

Absolute alcohol, pure rectified alcohol, ammonia, distilled water, nitrocellulose, benzol, nitrobenzol, pure bicarbonate of soda, pure carbonate of soda, barium chloride, pure chloride of soda, elastic, office and photographic collodion, creolin, sulphuric and anaesthetic ether, petroleum ether, naphthalene, pure nitrate of soda, nitrate of potassium, crystallized silver nitrate, artificial Carlsbad salts, salicylate of soda, pure barium sulphate, anhydrous and crystallized sodium sulphate, pure iron sulphate (ammoniacal or commercial), sulphate of lime, toluol and xilol.

Ether made in the factory has been widely used, and the capacity of the plant has recently been sufficiently increased to permit it to meet the entire home demand for this article. Another product of the factory for which there is a good demand is sulphide of lime, used for sheep dip.

Chloroform, benzonaphthol, benzoate of soda, hexamethylenetetramin, iodoform, salicylic acetyl acid, etc., have been prepared, but their manufacture has had to be suspended on account of lack of raw materials. Successful experiments have been made in the manufacture of glycerin, hydrogen peroxide, bitartrate of potassium, tartaric and acetic acids, methyl alcohol and acetone. Lack of space and funds to purchase apparatus have prevented the manufacture of these products on a commercial scale.

It is not the intention of the institute to become a permanent competitor of local or foreign manufacturers of chemicals. The director has recently drawn

up a plan of organization which would provide for the following activities:

General laboratories for investigation of native products, official analyses, assays, industrial consultations, standards, etc. Courses of instruction in industrial and applied chemistry. Experimental manufacturing laboratories which would give students practical work and at the same time make it possible to experiment with a view to determine the feasibility of making different products in the country.

OPIUM IN WAREHOUSE ON JAN. 1, 1918

Opium in warehouse on Jan. 1, 1918, amounted to 12,867 pounds, valued at \$321,546. It was distributed as follows: New York, 8,236 pounds worth \$241,384; Philadelphia, 4,631 pounds valued at \$80,162.

On December 1, 1917, the amount of opium in warehouse was 9,602 pounds, worth \$260,016. On Jan. 1, 1917, there were 13,834 pounds in warehouse.

New Incorporations

Hurfurd Nitrogen Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$6,000,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington, Del. Pease Engineering Company, Ltd., Wilmington, Del., capital \$100,000. To carry on business of engineers and chemists. J. G. Gray, M. B. F. Hawkins and S. S. Adams, Jr., all of Wilmington, Del.

Wiggenhorn Brothers, Inc., Billings, Mont., capital \$125,000. Wholesale and retail drug business. J. W. Wiggenhorn, Roy J. Covert, C. C. Bowler and J. W. Chapman.

The Benson Drug Co., Greenville, S. C., capital \$10,000. J. P. Benson, S. A. Moore and others.

H. H. Petiger Soda Fountain Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. C. Elfein, M. H. Petiger, N. E. MacLeod, 1891 Broadway, New York City.

Brown, Saal Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Drugs, chemicals and salts. W. C. Murphy, D. H. Cory, J. E. Saal, 21 West 46th street, New York City.

Manufacturers Products Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Rubber and leather products and chemicals. H. Burlingham, H. C. Neuberger, C. M. Chapman, 2 Rector street, New York City.

Diamond Chemical Co., Utica, N. Y., capital \$7,000. F. A. Hill, H. J. Willett and others.

Gee Zee Corporation, Petersburg, Va., capital \$25,000. General drug business. C. L. Eanes, F. H. Gilliam, W. T. Hines.

Polonia Soap Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$10,000. Julian W. Kos, Martin Kotwica, Jos. Krasucki.

Chlorine Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, George V. Reilly, all of New York City.

Authorizations—The Kolx Co., Delaware, capital \$300,000. To make drugs and chemicals. Representative S. G. King, 1328 Broadway, New York City.

Blask Furnace Products Co., Delaware, capital not given. Representative C. B. Jaqua, 50 East 42nd street, New York City.

The Vegetable Oil Corp., Delaware, active capital \$50,000. Representative E. H. Fallows, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cyanide	20	30
do preferred	50	60
Barrett Company	89	92
do preferred	104	105
By-Products Coke	125	135
Casein Co. of America	30	45
Davison Chemical	79	84
Day Chemical	200	225
Dow Chemical	215	230
do preferred	90	95
Electro Bleaching	140	250
Federal Chemical	93	95
do preferred	98	101
Freeport Texas, New	40	42
General Chemical	170	185
Mutual Chemical	100	105
Grasselli Chemical	180	200
Hooker Electro Chemical	80	90
do preferred	80	86
Kentucky Solvay	220	230
Merrimac Chemical	75	82
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	17	21
do preferred	19	22
Mulford Co., H. K.	55	60
Niagara Alkali	150	...
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	87	92
Rollin Chemical	79	84
do preferred	50	70
Semet Solvay Co.	90	100
do rights	200	220
Smith Agricultural Chemical	35	40
Solvay Process .....	...	135
Standard Chemical	240	270
do preferred	80	100

Trade Notes & Personals

The factory of the Rex Spray Company, Toledo, O., was destroyed by fire recently, with a loss of \$15,000 on the building and \$50,000 on stock and machinery. The company manufactured arsenate of lead, an insecticide for fruit trees.

The United States Conditioning and Testing Company has enlarged its chemical laboratory at the plant in Philadelphia. Expansion was found necessary in order to provide for the increased dyestuffs business in the Philadelphia textile industry.

The American Agricultural Potash Co. of Marysville, Utah, with offices at 609 West 127th street, New York, announces that the second alunite potash mill of the Florence Mining & Milling Company is now in operation and two more are being built.

The Government has no present intention of commandeering ammonia used in the manufacture of artificial ice, according to Food Commissioner John Mitchell, who sent word to Governor Whitman after conferring with the Federal authorities.

C. G. Weiscopef of the Charlotte Drug Co., spoke on the "Danger of Over-Production of Golden Seal Root," before the Michigan State Association of Ginseng Growers at Grand Rapids, Mich., on February 7. Mr. Weiscopef is interested financially in the Charlotte Ginseng Co., recently organized.

The production of crystalline graphite in the United States was increased last year about 24 per cent., amounting to approximately 6,800 tons, against 5,466 tons in 1916. About 60 per cent. of the output in 1917 was flake graphite suitable for making crucibles; the remainder was dust graphite.

A petition for the dissolution of the Thomsen Chemical Co. has been filed in the circuit court at Baltimore, Md., by the directors of the concern. It is explained that the company was purchased on Dec. 31, last, by the General Chemical Co., which assumed the debts of the company, which are set forth as \$1,594.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for powder and explosives chemist at entrance salaries ranging from \$1,600 to \$2,400 a year, and assistant powder and explosives chemist at entrance salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Ordnance Department at Large, War Department, for duty at various manufacturing plants within the United States and Canada. The duties of these positions will require the testing and analysis of explosives and the carrying on of some investigational work. Experience in the school or works laboratory in the testing, analysis, or manufacture of explosives is a very desirable but not an essential qualification.

BOARD OF WAR CONTROL URGED

The Merchants Association of New York has appealed to the business organizations in the United States, setting forth the chaotic situation among the various departments, branches and bureaus of the Government and asking them to express directly to their representatives in Congress their support of the proposal advanced by The Merchants' Association for the creation of a Board of War Control and a Director of Munitions.

AMPLE SOURCES OF POTASH HERE.

Richard K. Mead, who is a high authority, recently stated that he knew of some millions of dollars which would be invested in establishing the potash industry in the United States if the men of capital could be sure of one thing, says a writer in the *Wall Street Journal*. To use the precise words of Professor Mead: "The thing that keeps this money out of an investment of this kind is the fear, not that we won't have potash from Germany as heretofore, but that we will have too much and that the German producers will be so glad to get Yankee dollars to pay their war debts that they will offer us potash on the same old forty-dollar basis."

Therefore it seems as though the men of science and of high authority are satisfied that we can make ourselves independent of Germany so far as potash is concerned provided only the industry is properly, but not unduly protected. The best expert authority, having taken observation of the extraordinary and patient research work which has been done by men of science, is persuaded that the chief future source of cheap potash available in the United States is in the iron and cement industry. The experts go so far as to say that with a reasonable investment of money equal to the investment Germany makes in her potash industry, there could be recovered from American resources each year two hundred thousand tons of potash, every pound of which is now lost because it is not properly recovered.

Senator William E. Chilton, of West Va., states that 75 per cent. of the raw materials used in the manufacture of chemicals are found in the state of West Virginia, including coal, oil, gas, salt water and limestone. Derivatives of salt water, gas, oil and some of coal are now being made in West Virginia.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

26367—A merchant in Africa desires to purchase a small machine for the extraction of oil from sesame seed. Payment will be made by cash against documents at destination. Correspondence should be in French or Italian. Reference.

26368—An agency is desired by a man in Scotland for the sale of molasses for cattle feed, cattle feed of all kinds, linseed oilcakes and meal. Payment will be made against shipping documents in London. References.

26383—A company in Canada wishes to secure an agency for the sale of cottonseed oil and other vegetable oils, such as soya bean oil, etc.; raisins, prunes and other fruits; bone black, ivory black, for painting and printing trade; cocoa butter; and any line selling to the drug, grocery, leather, or confectionery trades. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26384—A man in England desires to represent American manufacturers and exporters of heavy chemicals and pharmaceuticals. He is also prepared to purchase goods on his own account. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Reference.

26393—An agency is desired by a man in France for the sale of dyes, lubricating oils, greases, leather, imitations of leather, steel, tin, twines, pipes, valves and fittings, wagons, petrol and paraffine, paper, and other products of common use. He will also make outright purchases, if necessary. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

26396—A man in France desires to purchase coke ovens and accessory apparatus for treating and compressing carbonic acid, a by-product of the combustion. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

EMBARGOES CAUSE ADVANCE IN CRUDES

Uncertainty Regarding Shipments Leads to Heavy Spot Buying—Naphthalene Flakes Higher—Benzol Prices Lower on Larger Offerings by Makers.

A decided improvement in trading has been noted on a number of coal-tar crudes and intermediates, and with inquiries increasing the general condition of the market at the close was firmer. One of the reasons advanced for the additional buying interest is the uncertainty prevailing regarding February and March shipments, and several spot materials have increased sharply in price owing to the embargoes, and buyers are seemingly content to pay spot premiums rather than take the chance on future arrivals.

Several sharp advances took place, with flake naphthalene leading the list. This material on spot is difficult to locate and most holders are quoting 2c a pound more than a week ago. Benzoate of soda contains in light supply here and the bulk of trading has been between dealers who have quoted wide price ranges. The demand is heavy for both the soda and the acid. Nothing new is reported in the toluol situation and prices named are entirely nominal. Benzol prices for spot and forward positions are lower than they have been for some time. Offerings are being freely made and it appears that several large holders would be willing to shade prices materially on firm bids.

All the intermediates have held their own during the week, and in the majority of instances where price changes have occurred the trend has been upward. The improvement that was noted last week on naphthionic and sulphanilic acids continues to hold and in some quarters slightly higher prices are named for spot and nearby materials. A steady demand is noted for aniline oil and the salts and prices remain at the higher levels previously reported. An improvement is reported in beta-naphthol with the technical in stronger demand than the sublimed but for both materials the inquiry is active and the undertone of the market is firmer. Perhaps the most pronounced exception to the firm condition of intermediates has been alpha-naphthylamine which has been almost entirely neglected.

On a number of important items in the general list of dye bases and dyewoods a marked improvement is noticed. All grades of albumen are in the same tight position. Cochineal is in better inquiry. Divi divi and the various grades of fustic are moving in fair volume to consumers with no important price alterations reported. Gambier is scarce and the market firm.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Few new arrivals of albumen have been recorded and prices continue nominal with only an occasional offering heard in the spot market. For the domestic blood nominal prices for spot and over the month are from 55c to 57c a pound, with 64c@65c a pound named for the imported blood, and \$1.05@\$1.10 a pound for the Chinese egg.

Cochineal—Stocks of any of the grades of cochineal are by no means large on the spot market, and with the demand steady and the inquiry strong the market is firm with the silver quoted at 54c@57c a pound; the rosy black at 55c@59c a pound, and the gray black at 53½c@54½c a pound.

Cutch—The consumer demand for all grades of cutch, while not especially pressing is steady, and with the inquiry strong, and supplies light sellers are quoting Rangoon in boxes, 18c to 20c a pound; 9½c@10c a pound for the liquid, and 11½c@13c a pound for the tablets.

Divi Divi—There appears to be a fair quantity available at the present time, but supplies are by no means abundant. Sellers are asking between \$64.00 and \$65.00 a ton for spot stocks in quantity, with a maximum of \$70.00 a ton. On stocks for shipment sellers' ideas of prices have varied during the week, but between \$63.00 and \$64.00 a ton seems to prevail.

Fustic—The local fustic market has been unsettled, but at the close a decided improvement was noted in the inquiry as well as in orders. Closing prices were 25c@26c a pound for the solid, according to quantity; 4½c@5c a pound for the chips, and from \$45 to \$50 a ton for the sticks.

Gambier—It is said the majority of large consumers are not heavily stocked and all spot materials is in firm hands with quotations at about the same level as a week ago. For the common gambier prices range from 21c to 21½c a pound; 10c@11c a pound for the 25 per cent. tan; 23½c@25c a pound for cubes No. 1, and from 21c to 22c a pound for cubes No. 2. From no source can it be learned that arrivals from primary points have been heavy during the interval, and with the inquiry strong the undertone of the market is firm.

Indigo—Only moderate offerings are made on either the cotton or wool indigo and the condition continues firm. For the wool, sellers are quoting 30c@32c a pound on spot and nearby stocks; for the cotton 50c to 54c a pound, according to quantity.

Logwood—The Mexican sticks were quoted firmly at the close at \$36@\$40 a ton. Spot and stocks to arrive during the month are receiving considerable attention and the general condition is firm. Logwood chips are in better demand and supplies seem ample to take care of the present consumer call with the general range of prices 3c to 3½c a pound, although 3¾c a pound continues to be heard from some quarters.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Offerings continue to be freely made in this market for spot and nearby benzol and it is still possible to secure comparatively low figures. Small quantities of spot stocks have been moving toward consumers at 36½c to 40c a gallon. A few contracts are being placed for future delivery, but there is little business being done for over the year, and in several quarters 35c a gallon is named for 1918.

Naphthalene—A slight improvement has been noted here in the demand for prime white flake naphthalene which has caused prices to advance especially for spot material, which is offered by a few sellers at 11½c to 12½c a pound, according to quantity. Figures heard for stocks for shipment are from 10c to 10½c a pound. While some few cars have been offered in the Middle West at around 9¾c a pound. With the output below normal factors predict further advances.

Phenol—Only small scattering offerings of phenol have been recorded and in the majority of cases prices ranged from 56c to 60c a pound. The buying inquiry is not especially strong, as it seems that most users

are well supplied and there is comparatively little business passing.

Toluol—Several offerings of toluol have been reported during the week, and some users who are hard pressed for material are meeting the prices asked for a few drums to tide them over for the completion of work on hand, but in general there are but few who are willing to pay \$5.75@ \$6.00 a gallon, the figure being named in most quarters.

Xylol—Conditions are virtually unchanged with prices holding firm at 35c to 50c a pound, according to quantity. Buying has been of only a routine nature and with supplies ample, some express the opinion that shading would be possible on firm bids.

Intermediates

Acid, Naphthionic—The demand is steady. Prices remain unchanged at \$1.10@ \$1.20 a pound for the crude, and from \$1.40 to 1.60 a pound for the refined. Supplies are reported as comparatively heavy and it is possible that the above prices could be shaded.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The improvement in this acid continues and although prices are quotably unchanged the undertone of the local market is firmer. Most sellers are asking 32c@34c a pound for the crude and from 42c to 44c a pound for the refined. Supplies are not abundant and some dealers are of the opinion that prices will advance.

Alpha-Naphthylamine—Large offerings are being made on spot and nearby material and although 62c @65c a pound appears to be the prevailing price, it is thought that these figures could be materially shaded on firm bids. The inquiry is not especially heavy and there is little underlying strength.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Buying continues heavy for the oil and it is doubtful now if 27c a pound, drums extra, could be shaded. In some quarters sellers are quoting firmly at 28c a pound, drums extra. The salts are moving in steady volume at 33c@35c a pound, according to quantity. Supplies are not large and because of the unsettled condition concerning futures, few are quoting far ahead.

Benzoate of Soda—In view of the fact that none of those usually active in benzoate of soda would admit having made any large sales during the week, an actual trading level has been difficult to establish. Wide price ranges have been heard from \$4.25 a pound to \$5.00@ \$5.50 a pound for the soda, and \$5.50@ \$6.00 a pound for the acid. The call from consumers continues heavy and with supplies light there is every indication that prices will remain firm.

Beta-Naphthol—A fairly active inquiry for the technical grade of beta-naphthol is noted with the prevailing price at 65c@70c a pound. The sublimed material continues to be neglected in this market and is rather weak at 85c a pound up.

Ortho-Nitrotoluol—There is very little spot material being offered. The production is said to be far below normal and prices for spot and nearby are from 75c a pound and up.

Ortho-Toluidine—Very little spot is to be had on the open market as most producers have curtailed their output on account of the shortage of toluol, and prices for spot and nearby have advanced to 1.00@ \$1.10 a pound.

Para-Toluidine—While the production of para-toluidine is confined to a very few quarters and because of the toluol situation, additional strength is noted in market values, with most sellers quoting in the neighborhood of \$2.25 a pound as the inside, with some asking \$2.40 a pound.

MUST PAY HIGHER DYESTUFFS DUTY

The Board of General Appraisers has decided that dyestuffs imported by F. B. Vandegrift & Co., of Philadelphia, a few days before the act of 1916 became operative, but which were not actually delivered to the importers until several days after the law went into effect, are dutiable under the 1916 act.

The merchandise was brought into the port of New York on September 7, 1916, and forwarded under bond to Philadelphia under an immediate transportation entry. The permit of delivery was issued, duties paid and the merchandise passed into the custody of the importer on September 16, 1916. On the 8th day of September, 1916, the special revenue law increasing the tax on dyestuffs was passed by Congress.

This Act therefore became the law under which merchandise like that imported in the case at issue became dutiable on the 9th day of September, 1916. According to Judge Hay the only question presented was: Which of the two acts was in force and controlled at the time the merchandise became dutiable? To decide this the board was under the necessity of determining on what day the merchandise became dutiable—whether on the 7th of September, when it arrived at the port of New York, or on the 16th of September, when the liquidation was completed, the permit of delivery issued and duties were paid at the port of Philadelphia. In deciding the issue, Judge Hay holds:

1. The importation of foreign goods is not complete as between the importer and the Government so long as the goods remain in the custody of the officers of the customs, and until they are delivered to the importer they are subject to any duties on importations which Congress may see fit to impose.

2. Merchandise upon which the rate of duty provided by the Tariff Act of 1913 is charged by the Act of September 8, 1916, and which arrives at the port of New York on September 7, 1916, and is entered for immediate transportation to Philadelphia, is there received and the permit for delivery issued and the duty paid on September 16, 1916, is dutiable under said Act of September 8, 1916, and not under the Tariff Act of 1913.

DRYSALTERS DISCUSS DYESTUFFS

The thirty-third anniversary dinner of the Drysalters Club of New England, was held at the Algonquin Club, Boston, Monday, Feb. 4. President C. A. Howe acted as toastmaster and the speakers were Lt. Col. Gracie of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department in charge of wool buying at Boston; Louis K. Liggett, president of the United Drug Co.; Dr. Emerson, who was in charge of one of the hospital units sent to Halifax; Dr. Wm. Beckers, of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., and Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills.

Lt. Col. Gracie described the gigantic work of the Army Quartermaster's Department. Dr. Beckers briefly reviewed the development of the dyestuff industry in this country. Mr. Hobbs amplified the latter subject and stated that the progress of the industry was so remarkable that it seemed like one of the tales of "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp." Continuing, Mr. Hobbs said:

"In answer to various criticisms I may add, so far as I know, out of the millions of yards of cloth that have been delivered since the American dyestuffs have been used not a yard has been returned on account of any defect in dyestuffs."

Heavy Chemical Markets

SCARCITY OF CHEMICALS MORE PRONOUNCED

The Government Continues to Take the Bulk of Heavy Acids—Acetate of Lime and Acetate of Lead Scarce—Caustic Soda Unsettled

Inquiries for practically all the heavy chemicals in the general list have increased in volume, but in many instances they were for products quite difficult or impossible to obtain. As a result of this condition the trade appears very busy, but there is not a great amount of stock actually changing hands. Prices have held up remarkably well considering the lightness of transactions.

Very little of any of the heavy acids are offered in the local market at the present time. The Government continues to take the bulk of the output, and prices heard from time to time are practically nominal. Sulphuric seems to be an exception and offers of surplus stocks have become more numerous. On muriatic acid, it is only occasionally that an offering is made on any but the 20 degree, and where stocks are available on this test it is noted that comparatively high prices are asked. All grades of alums are holding firm, with prices quotably unchanged from those of a week ago. The quantity of spot material on hand is not large as the production is below normal. It is also understood that the Government is doing considerable buying in alums and this has had a tendency to keep the market firm.

Aluminum sulphate has not fluctuated materially. Buying interest from Washington continues to control the situation on bleaching powder, and prices for spot material are being well sustained. Holders of spot and nearby material are asking slightly higher prices.

It is only occasionally now that offerings of acetate of lime are made and since the Government has been manifesting considerable interest in the output, only nominal quotations are heard. The production is below normal, and in view of the fact that the demand continues to increase, there is every reason to believe that the market will hold firm. The general situation on copper sulphate appears to be improving and prices appear to be slightly higher.

Acetate of lead is in scant supply and because of the heavy demand, prices are holding firm, and are quoted nominally in some quarters. There is not a great deal of caustic potash of any degrees offered, and in some directions prices named are purely nominal.

Importers of the Japanese prussiates of potash say supplies are slightly improving, but because of the sold-up condition of the market prices have not declined. The yellow is offered more freely than the red, but recent arrivals have had little effect on the general condition of the market. Saltpeter is unchanged. Caustic soda is unsettled. While prices have fluctuated materially on soda ash, the market closed featureless with prices at approximately the same general level as a week ago. The underlying strength to the nitrate of soda market is rapidly improving due to the Government's action in regulating the distribution.

Acid, Acetic—All tests of acetic are holding firm, and in some quarters are quoted nominal. Where prices were obtainable at the close they ranged from $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for the 28 per cent. material; 11 @ $12\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for the 56 per cent.; $14\frac{1}{2}$ @ $15\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for the 70 per cent.; $19\frac{3}{4}$ @ $21\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for the 80 per cent., and $34\frac{3}{4}$ @ 36 c

a pound for the glacial. Orders continue heavy from Washington, the Government taking the bulk of the supply of acetic.

Acid, Muriatic—Supplies are unusually light, and aside from the 20 degree test, the various degrees are quoted nominal, as there is little spot material to be had in the New York market at any price. Although consumers throughout the country are anxious for stocks for both spot and forward positions, makers are not quoting because of heavy Government buying. Small lots of the 20 degree have passed to consumers at $2\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound. The 22 degree continues to be quoted at $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound, with some asking as high as 4c. All other degrees of muriatic acid are practically out of the local market, and it is seldom that quotations are made on any of these materials.

Acid, Nitric—Prices at the close ranged nominally from $7\frac{1}{4}$ c to $7\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for the 36 degree nitric; $7\frac{3}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the 38 degree; $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 c for the 40 degree, and $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the 42 degree material. Practically no spot stocks are now offered in the open market on nitric acid, and where sales have passed they have been on small lots. The Government continues to take the bulk of the output and makers are disinclined to book further business.

Acid, Sulphuric—Only a few small spot quantities of sulphuric acid have been offered in the New York market and where sales have passed they have brought higher prices than have been named for a long time. In sympathy with all other acids prices are nominal with $\$41.00$ @ $\$42.00$ a ton quoted for the 66 degree material, and from $\$35.00$ to $\$37.00$ a ton for the 60 degree, drums extra. From no source could it be learned that there were any large sales during the week in quantity, and in all probability it will be some time before offerings on the open market are liberal.

Alums—The production of all varieties of alums continues below normal, and only light offerings have been made during the week for spot material, and all future business is being taken at higher levels. All spot and nearby stocks of important grades are quoted with additional firmness, and closing prices were $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for the ammonium lump; $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for the potassium lump, 21 @ $22\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the potassium chrome, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ @ $19\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the ammonium chrome.

Aluminum Sulphate—The market on this material continues firm, with prices holding at unchanged levels of a week ago. There is not a great deal offered on spot, heavy buying having practically stripped the market of spot and nearby material. Closing prices ranged from 2c to 3c a pound for the commercial, or low grade, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ c to 4c a pound for the iron free, or high grade. With the inquiry strong and the demand heavy from all directions there is every reason to believe that the next material price change will be upward.

Bleaching Powder—The New York market continues firm and there are very few offers of spot or nearby material. Additional activity is noted, much interest being manifested from Washington. It will be some time before any surplus stocks will be offered. Closing figures ranged from $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to $2\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for spot material, and deliveries over the month are quoted at approximately the same price. Few quotations are heard for 1918 due to the unsettled condition of the market.

Calcium Acetate—The Government demand has been strong and there is very little material offered on the spot market. Prices are entirely nominal at \$6.00@ \$6.05 per hundred pounds, which governs only small odd lots. The bulk of business has been between dealers who had light stocks to offer. Producers are not booking additional business on account of the shortage of labor and it appears the next price change, according to dealers ideas, will be decidedly upward.

Copper Sulphate—The market seems to be gradually gaining strength. Nichols brand is not offered very freely, and $9\frac{1}{4}$ c to $9\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound is now generally quoted by regular sellers. The price range of the other brands is $9\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound up, but there is considerable question if $9\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound could be materially shaded. Considerable confidence is expressed as the production has been retarded considerably.

Lead Acetate—According to reliable advices the material offered in the spot market is in small volume, and where prices are named in quantity they are entirely nominal. In fact supplies are so light that all future business is quoted at higher levels than spot stocks. Nominal figures at the close were $12\frac{3}{4}$ c@ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the brown sugar; $16\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $17\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the white crystals, according to quantity; $15\frac{3}{4}$ c@ $16\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for the broken cakes, and $16\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $17\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the granulated.

Magnesite—Ground material is being offered at \$65.00 a ton, New York, by the leading houses, while California material, calcined, or dead, is available at \$40.00 a ton, California, with a freight rate of approximately \$12.50 on the ton.

Potash, Caustic—Spot supplies of caustic potash continue light, and owing to a strong demand from consumers the market is firm with prices slightly higher than those quoted in the local market a week ago. Most sellers are not inclined to shade 84c a pound, for the light test, and there have been offers from Chicago of a Western production at 81c@ $81\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, for the 88-92 per cent, material. The lowest test, nearby, rolling, was available at the close at $63\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $64\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, according to quantity. The inquiry from all directions continues heavy and there is every indication that the market will remain in the same firm condition for some time to come.

Potassium, Prussiates—On the Japanese yellow material offerings are made slightly more freely although the arrivals from primary points have been by no means heavy. The demand from American users continues strong. For the yellow, spot, afloat and nearby, importers were quoting \$1.25@ 1.30 a pound and 2.25 @ 2.60 a pound for the red, according to quantity.

Saltpetre—No important change has been recorded and with a strong demand and a heavy inquiry prices are quotably unchanged from a week ago at $28\frac{1}{2}$ c@ 29 c a pound for the granulated, and around 29c a pound for the powdered. Closing prices on the refined, or crystals were from $31\frac{1}{4}$ c to $31\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound with a steady movement of stocks toward consumers.

Soda, Caustic—Consumer inquiries for January bills of lading continue active and in most instances sellers have been asking $6\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for these bills. There has been a short interest that is bent on covering this particular position. During the past few days sales of several cars, March, were reported at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound, with the same position quoted at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound from one direction. For deliveries over the year it seems that $5\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound could be shaded although the inquiry is light for distant deliveries. The demand for shipment from works has been nil during the week.

Soda, Ash—Material in barrels has eased off somewhat in view of the smaller demand, and there were offerings at the close ranging from $3\frac{1}{4}$ c to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Ash in bags continues in light supply, and while scattering offerings were reported at 3c a pound, it is said in reliable quarters that efforts to purchase at this price drew out quotations of $3\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, inside and $3\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound as the maximum. From works prices are now entirely nominal and shippers cannot secure priority orders and do not expect much in the way of movement for five or six weeks.

Sodium, Nitrate—During the week resale lots of nitrate of soda have occurred at \$4.35 per hundred pounds, and in some quarters even lower prices were heard. The majority of importers, however, are holding firmly at \$4.50 per hundred pounds at all ports for all positions. The recent Government purchase for direct distribution to farmers has caused an unsettled condition in the local market to a noticeable degree. Under the new ruling it is stated that the farmers are required to pay \$3.75 per hundred pounds, ex-vessel, cash in advance. These terms, naturally, are quite unusual to a purchaser who resides in the South, and who has been accustomed to paying with notes extending over many months.

GOVERNMENT DELAY CRITICISED

The Government's need of important chemicals is discussed in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, which urges speed in the production of toluol and acetic acid, and the cutting of the red tape that prevents the selection of chemists for war work from the trained specialists who have offered their services instead of from the enlisted men in the cantonments. There is great delay in closing contracts with gas companies for a supply of toluol and no action whatever in the matter of providing certain chemicals needed for aeroplanes. It says on this point:

"Enormous quantities of acetic acid are needed immediately, and until this is supplied the aviation programme will be held up. The present total output of this product is already engaged for the navy and our allies. New factories must be built for further output. With the Liberty motor completed, with all arrangements made for the supply of spruce wood in abundance, the startling fact remains that, unless action has been taken within the twenty-four hours previous to this writing, not even the method of manufacture of the necessary acetic acid has been decided upon, much less has the erection of any plant begun. In view of the tremendous difficulties of plant construction in these times, it is appalling to think of the delays ahead in this work which even in peace times and under normal conditions would prove an extremely formidable undertaking."

OBTAINING POTASH FROM CHILIAN NITRATE

C. M. Barton, president of the du Pont Nitrate Company, operating in Chile, told a gathering of the Delaware section of the American Chemical Society, recently, that the du Pont Company had succeeded in producing potash in paying commercial quantities from the Chilean nitrate ores and that it had given the secrets of its processes to the representatives of companies from Allied and neutral countries which operate plants in the nitrate fields of Chile.

The Thompson, Straus & Weil Co., Inc., has sued the Hoffman & Kropff Chemical Company of Brooklyn for \$5,000 in commissions under an agreement involving the sale of 500,000 pounds of monochlorbenzol.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

GOVERNMENT CONTROL LIMITS TRADING

Many Crude Drugs Practically Unobtainable—No Modification of the Restriction on Toluol Probable—Oil of Patchouli and Acetphenetidin Lower.

Stocks of numerous crude drugs are in limited supply and prices are well maintained. The observance of heatless Monday brought trading to a standstill.

The feature in botanical drugs was an advance of 55c a pound on Valencia saffron flowers. Medicinal gums are tending upward under a steady shrinkage of stocks. Essential oils scored sharp gains especially artificial almond, juniper berry and East Indian sandalwood oils. Spices of various descriptions are in urgent demand.

The proposed control of imports and exports by the Government under a license system will put an end to trading in futures in spices, seeds and herbs. Supplies of these products are very scarce and many grades are now practically unobtainable except in the smallest units.

Increased supplies of oil of patchouli resulted in a decline of \$2 a pound. Acetphenetidin is lower.

Modification of the restriction against the distribution of toluol for commercial purposes now seems improbable as the Government is unable to fill its requirements. This will have a marked affect on some commodities, such as saccharin and other products, of which toluol is an important ingredient.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

Advanced

Blood Root, 5c
Cassias, China Selected,
Batavia, ½@1c
Cassia Buds, 3c
Celery Seed, 3c
Condurango Bark, 2c
Dill Seed, 1c
Fennel Seed, ½c
Foenugreek Seed, 1c
Glycerin, Soap-lye, Loose, 2½c

Mustard Seed, Bombay Brown,
English Yellow, ¼ and ¼c.
Oil of Almond, Artificial, 50c
Oil of Juniper Berry, 50c
Oil of Sandalwood, East India,
50c
Sage, Greek, Stemless, ½c
Saffron Flower, Valencia, 55c
Sunflower Seed, Domestic, 1½c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 30c
Arsenic, White, ¼c.
Caraway Seed, African, 1½c
Chamomile Flowers, Hungarian,
3c
Henna Leaves, 3c

Hops, State, Pacific, 10c and 3c
Mace, Banda, 2c
Oil of Patchouli, \$2
Storax, 90c
Thyme Leaves, ½c

Acetphenetidin—As a result of keener selling competition, quotations were lowered 30c a pound. Offerings are more liberal at \$5, but in some quarters parcels are held at \$5.30 a pound.

Alcohol, C. P.—A lack of buying interest led to shading of prices, but no changes were announced. First hands are quoting \$4.93 for 188 proof and \$4.95 a gallon for 190 proof U. S. P. spot supplies.

Arsenic—Prices remain nominally steady, and offerings of spot lots of white arsenic are scant, due to the interrupted movement of stocks from out-of-town points. Carlots are quoted more or less nominal, sellers having powered prices ¼c to 15¼c@16c a pound for white supplies. Few sales were reported.

Bismuth—Supplies held by second hands according to reports have been advanced. Offerings by first hands were limited at \$3.30 a pound for citrate U. S. P. parcels.

Blood Root—The demand has increased and owing to a notable diminution of stocks prices closed 5c a pound higher. Sellers are naming from 20c@23c a pound.

Bromides—The demand continues steady and prices were firm but without change. Advices from London note fair sales including potassium at 7s 3d to 7s 6d for spots. Parcels afloat are bringing the same prices, but limited offerings curtailed sales. No licenses have so far been granted for the exportation of potassium and ammonium supplies from the United States, but it is anticipated that shipments will be made soon.

Buchu Leaves—A firmer tone pervades the spot market in sympathy with stronger advices from abroad where prices have been advanced. Locally sellers repeated former spot quotations at \$1.20@1.25 for short and \$1.35@1.40 a pound for long leaves. Exports of buchu leaves during 1917 from the Union of South Africa were the smallest in sixteen years.

Carnauba Wax—The statistical position is strong and prices are firm under limited spot supplies. Offerings were light as in most quarters the market is nearly depleted. North country No. 3 wax is held at 54c@55c a pound on the spot.

Castor Oil—The sold up condition of the production of leading castor oil crushers limits the offerings. No. 1, U. S. P. is 29c and No. 3 28½c a pound in barrels. Supplies held by second hands are offered at 34½c a pound for No. 1, U. S. P. in barrels.

Codeine—The market was steady and trading was reported fair by both makers and second hands. Manufacturers quoted on the basis of \$8.05 an ounce for supplies of sulphate. For less than 10 ounce lots, one kind or assorted, 15c an ounce higher is charged. Makers are refusing to accept bids for contracts or orders for forward delivery.

Condurango Bark—The market is firmer in response to stronger primary markets and a larger inquiry. Holders raised prices 2c a pound to 14c@15c a pound, but sales were limited to small quantities.

Chamomile Flowers—Increased offerings resulted in lower prices amounting to 3c a pound on Hungarian spot lots. Offerings by importers ranged from 43c to 45c a pound.

Formaldehyde—According to reports resale lots are on the market at 20c@21c a pound. Unconfirmed rumors were circulated in trade circles that orders have been booked at prices slightly below these figures.

Glycerin, C. P.—The demand continues slow and trading is decidedly quiet. Sellers have only small supplies and prices are firm. Supplies in bulk, drums added, are held at 67½c and in tins 69c a pound. Second hand sales were reported at 67c a pound in drums.

Glycerin, Crude—The scarcity of spot stocks caused higher prices for soap-lye loose with transactions reported at 46½c a pound, a net advance of 2½c a pound over recent sales. Saponification loose parcels are held at 50c@52c a pound.

Henna Leaves—The market is easier owing to smaller demand. Offerings are more liberal at 20c@22c a pound. No perceptible increase in sales was reported.

Hops—Trading is slow and prices are easier. Offerings of prime to choice State 1917 hops ranged from 45c to 50c while Pacific 1917 hops are offered at 23c@24c a pound, showing reductions of 10c and 3c a pound respectively.

Hydroquinone—Notwithstanding a continued lack of demand, prices are firm at \$2@2.10 a pound owing to scarcity of stocks and high cost of production. In London, consumers have practically absorbed spot supplies and very little is available for early delivery. Sales of parcels afloat have been reported at 11s 6d to 12s a pound.

Morphine—Owing to scant spot stocks, prices are being maintained at the wide range of \$125@135 per flask of 75 pounds. Limited offerings resulted in scattered sales only.

Milk Sugar—In response to a steady inquiry and meager stocks, prices continue to rule firm but unchanged. Spot supplies are offered at 50c a pound, but sales were moderate.

Morphine—There is a steady inquiry and domestic makers quote \$12.80 an ounce for sulphate in 5-ounce cans. Government orders continue large and makers are busily engaged in making deliveries at special inside prices. Makers are still rejecting orders or contracts for forward delivery to private concerns.

Mustard Seed—Bombay seed is strong as a result of firmer advices from primary markets abroad and no arrivals of consequence together with uncertainties as to future supplies. Importers raised quotations on spot parcels 1/2c to 15c@16c a pound. English yellow closed 1 1/4c higher, sellers quoting 20c@21c a pound.

Oil of Almond, Artificial—A marked curtailment of supplies and higher cost of production resulted in an advance in price of 50c a pound on supplies with chlorine traces. Sellers are naming \$4.50@\$5 a pound.

Oil of Juniper Berry—Meager supplies and a steady inquiry led to an advance of 50c a pound for rectified supplies on the spot. Sellers are asking from \$15@16 a pound as to quantity purchased.

Oil of Patchouli—Increased arrivals of the crude material and freer offerings of the oil weakened the market, prices scoring a net decline of \$2 a pound. Spot parcels are being offered at \$24@25 a pound, as to brand.

Oil of Sandalwood—Prices of East India oil closed 50c higher owing to scant stocks. Handlers are quoting from \$13.50@14 a pound as to brand. Moderate sales were reported.

Oil of Wintergreen, True—A sharp advance in prices was announced by leading handlers who are quoting \$4.50 a pound. The strong statistical position of the market for the leaves, was partly due to the firmer sentiment of handlers of high grade oil.

Paraffin Wax—Owing to the good export demand which keeps spot supplies at a low ebb, prices show decided strength. Spot parcels are offered sparingly on the basis of 13 1/4c@13 1/2c a pound for 125 degrees melting point.

Quinine—Owing to the scant supply of the finished product, spot prices ruled firm but unchanged. The demand continues active and offerings were readily taken up. Makers repeated former prices on the basis of 75c an ounce for 100 ounce tins of sulphate for prompt delivery. Orders or contracts calling for forward delivery continue to be rejected.

Saffron Flowers—Smallness of stocks and a good inquiry resulted in a stronger sentiment among holders, who raised prices 55c a pound on Valencia flowers. Spot lots are offered at \$13@13.45 a pound.

Shellac—Prices are steady on the basis of 59c a pound for T. N. supplies. Little free shellac is available for spot delivery, and futures are irregular. Cables from Calcutta quoted direct shipments to this market, cost and freight at 55c a pound for T. N. lots. The War Trade Board has issued an order requesting all import-

ers to make a statement, showing stocks on hand and quantity in transit February 1. This action is in line with the regulations governing trading in shellac recently announced by the Government.

Storax—Prices suffered a decline of 90c a pound in response to aggressive selling competition. Sellers are quoting \$3.60@4.60 a pound for liquid supplies on the spot.

Tin Oxide—Because of the restricted output by makers due to the scarcity of the crude material prices closed decidedly firmer but unchanged. Manufacturers are quoting 75c@80c a pound for 500 pounds and over in barrels.

Vanillin—Notwithstanding a lack of buying inquiries and decidedly slow trading, prices ruled steady and unchanged. Sellers are repeating former prices of 75c@80c an ounce. In London, according to recent advices, the demand has decreased materially, but in view of the high cost of the crude material prices closed firm at 62s 6d to 65s a pound net.

OPIUM CONTRACT CALLS FOR \$6,000,000

The profits in the opium traffic are made apparent by the contract for the opium monopoly of the small Portuguese colony of Macao, which was let on December 3 for five years beginning September 1, 1918, says Consul General Anderson of Hongkong in a report to the Department of Commerce, dated December 8, 1917.

The conditions of the monopoly are exactly as at present, namely, the right to import 260 chests of opium for local consumption and 240 chests for export. As a matter of fact, local consumption accounts for much less than the amount imported and the opium finds an outlet in other directions.

The contract was let for the sum of \$6,676,000 local currency (at present exchange, \$4,673,200 gold) per year for the five years, or \$33,380,000 local currency (\$23,366,000 gold) in all. The next highest bid for the monopoly was also over \$6,000,000 local currency a year, while the lowest bid was \$2,444,000 a year. The successful bidder is a syndicate known as the Tai Sing Co., which is composed of Hongkong and Macao Chinese capitalists. The contract for the present monopoly is at the rate of only \$1,056,000 local currency a year. It is understood that the profits on this year's (1917) working of the monopoly run about 3,000 per cent., and the successful bid for the new monopoly is based upon the present contract's profits.

Chinese generally interested in the contract express great surprise at the size of the successful bid. The letting of the contract has been the subject of grave concern in Chinese business circles in Hongkong for some time. The successful bidder deposits at once one-third of the year's payment on the contract.

PHOSPHATE IN KENTUCKY

A detailed report on the little known phosphate field in the Blue Grass region of central Kentucky is now ready for distribution. The principal Kentucky phosphates field is near Midway, Woodford County, but phosphate rock is found also in Lexington, Fayette County, and in Scott, Franklin, Jessamine, and Clark counties. The deposits near Midway and Lexington are the most valuable.

Samples of phosphate rock were obtained from more than a hundred drill holes, sunk in the most promising places in the field, and were analyzed in the laboratory of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, and the analyses indicate that there is considerable high-grade phosphate rock in this part of Kentucky, as well as a great deal of low and intermediate grade rock which will have to be washed before it can be marketed.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk lb.	—	.80
Acetone .....	.35	.36
Acetphenetidin	5.00	5.30
*Aconitine, 1/4-oz. vials	—	—
Agar Agar, No. 1	—	.57
Alcohol, 188 proof	—	4.93
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	—	5 05
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	1.35	1.37
97 p.c.	1.40	1.42
Denatured, 180 proof	—	.71
188 proof	—	.72
Aldehyde	1.25	1.45
Almonds, bitter .....	.30	.32
Sweet .....	.28	.30
Meal .....	.34	.35
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	—	.80
Aluminum Acetate .....	.80	.90
*Metallic	—	2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	—	.35
Ambergris, black	10.00	14.00
Grey	24.00	27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. lb.	.80	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P. lb.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk .....	.75	.76
Carb.Dom., U.S. kegs, powd lb.	.11	.12
Resub., Cubes	—	3.15
Hypophosphite	—	2.15
Iodide	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....	.25	.26
Gran.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	—	1.15
Persulphate	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	.60
Salicylate	1.60	1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	5.35	5.40
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.18	.20
Needle powder .....	.14	.15
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur .....	.50	.52
Antipyrine, bulk	21.00	22.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride oz.	—	31.20
Areca Nuts .....	.28	.29
Powdered .....	.33	.34
Argols .....	.16	.18
*Arsenic, red .....	.65	.66
White	15 1/4	16
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	.51	1.00
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	—	—
*Chlorate, pure	—	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.35	3.50
St. Thomas	3.85	4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.oz.	2.50	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	—	3.30
Salicylate	—	3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	3.25
Subgallate	—	3.25
Subiodide	—	5.30
Subnitrate	—	2.85
Tannate	—	2.90
Valerate	—	4.50

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

SODIUM SULPHIDE FUSED & CRYSTALS BORAX - Powdered POTASH ALUM (Iron Free)

ALL BELOW THE MARKET.

CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Borax, in bbls., crystals .....	.07 1/4	.08 3/4
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs .....	.09	.09 1/2
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	—	1.00
Burgundy Pitch .....	.04 1/4	.05
*Imported	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	4.20	4.25
Iodide	—	4.40
Metal sticks	2.00	2.05
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	12.50	12.75
Hydrobromide	10.70	12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	7.50	7.55
Phosphate	15.00	15.75
Sulphate	16.00	16.40
Calcium Glycerophosphate	—	2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	1.00	1.05
Iodide	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip .....	.34	.35
Sulphocarbonate	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd. bbls. bk. lb.	—	.84 1/2
Square of 4 ounces	—	.85 1/2
16's in 1-lb. carton	—	.86
24's in 1-lb. cartons	—	.87 1/2
32's in 1-lb. cartons .....	.86	.87 1/2
Cases of 100 blocks	—	.85
Japan, refined, 2 1/2-lb. slabs lb.	2.80	2.85
Monobromated	—	.94
Cantharides, Chinese	1.25	1.30
Powdered	4.00	4.20
Russian	4.60	4.65
Powdered	—	.07 1/2
Carbon bisulphide, bulk .....	.44	.49
Casein, C. P. ....	.60	.61
Cerium Oxalate .....	.04 1/2	.04 3/4
Chalk, prec. light, English .....	.03 1/4	.05
Heavy	—	1.65
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 25-lb. jars .....	.04 1/2	.05
Charcoal Willow, powdered .....	.06 1/2	.07 1/2
Wood, powdered	—	.14 1/2
Chlorine, liquid .....	.63	.65
Chloroform, drums	6.20	6.45
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	—	.94
Cinchonin, Alk.	—	.51
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	—	.35
Sulphate	—	3.45
Cinnabar	2.40	2.70
Civet .....	.45	.49
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison) .....	.85	.96
Oleate	—	—
Cocaine, alkaloid, 1-oz. v. oz.	—	9.25
Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk .....	.25	.26
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	.29	.30
Cases, fingers	—	10.05
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	—	9.05
Nitrate, Bulk	—	7.55
Phosphate, Bulk	—	8.05
Sulphate, Bulk .....	.45	.46
Colodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans lb.	.26	.29
Colocynth, Trieste, whole .....	.47	.48
Pulp, U.S.P. ....	.29	.34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	—	.70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	—	1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—
Cotton Soluble	23.75	24.00
Coumarin, refined	—	54 1/2
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	—	.54
Powdered, 99 p.c.	1.85	1.95
Creosote, U.S.P.	26.00	27.50
*Carbonate .....	.20	.21
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	.39	.41
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	1.42	1.43
Jewelers large	1.27	1.28
Small	—	—

*Nominal.

Cuttlefish Bone, French .....	.39	.41
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.80	3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass. ....	.34	.59
Reeds	3.95	4.05
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	—	2.70
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—
Ergot, Russian .....	.77	.80
Spanish .....	.77	.80
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	—	.27
U. S. P., 1880	—	.34
Washed	—	.32
Eucalyptol	1.34	1.39
Formaldehyde .....	.20	.21
Gelatin, silver	1.37	1.42
*Gold	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	—	—
Drums and bbls. added .....	.67 1/2	.68
C.P. in cans .....	.69	.69 1/2
Dynamite, drums included .....	.65	.66
Saponification, loose .....	.50	.52
Soap, Lye, loose .....	.46 1/2	.47
Grains of Paradise	3.20	3.25
Guaiacal, liquid	15.00	16.00
Guarana .....	.93	1.00
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	—	gross
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.00	1.05
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime .....	.45	.50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime lb.	.23	.24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—
4-oz. bottles	—	7.50
12-oz. bottles	—	16.50
16-oz. bottles	—	20.00
Hydroquinone	2.00	2.10
Ichthyol	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	4.30	4.40
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	—	5.00
Crystals	—	5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	—	.77
Phosphate, U.S.P.	—	.77
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	.77
Isinglass, American .....	.79	.80
Japanese .....	.46	.56
Russian	4.40	5.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	2.25	2.30
Kola Nuts, Wet Indies .....	.14	.15
Lanolin, hydrous, cans .....	.34	.39
Anhydrous, cans .....	.44	.49
Lead Carbonate, med. ....	.45	.50
Chloride .....	.35	.60
Iodide, U.S.P.	—	2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian .....	.25	.29
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano .....	.49	.54
Lupulin, U. S. P.	2.50	3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	1.80	1.85
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs lb.	.17	.21
Glycerophosphate	—	4.60
Hypophosphite	2.00	2.15
Bodide	—	4.85
Ovide, tins light	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	2.15
Salicylate	1.30	1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.	3.25	3.50
Manganese Glycerophos	4.50	4.70
Hypophosphite	1.65	1.70
Iodide	—	4.85
Peroxide .....	.76	.75
Sulphate, crystals .....	.62	.68
Manna, large flake .....	.90	.95
Small flake .....	.75	.77
Menthol, Japanese	3.25	3.50
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	125.00	135.00
Bisulphate	—	1.50
Blue Mass	—	.85
Powdered	—	.85
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	—	.86
50 p. c.	—	1.18
Calomel, American	—	1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst. lb.	—	1.76
Powdered, Granular	—	1.71
Iodide, Green	—	4.10
Red	—	4.20
Yellow	—	4.10
Red Precipitate	—	2.10
Powdered	—	2.20
White Precipitate	—	2.20
Powdered	—	2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal .lb.	12.00	-14.00
Milk, powdered .lb.	.16	-.19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	.17½	-.19½
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans...oz.		-12.80
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans .oz.		-12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans .oz.		-15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz. v. oz.		-18.05
Moss, Iceland .lb.	.24	-.25
Irish .lb.	.10	-.11
Musk, pods, Cab. .oz.	10.00	-10.50
Tonquin .oz.	20.00	-20.25
Grain Cab .oz.	18.75	-19.00
Tonquin .oz.	31.25	-31.75
Druggists .oz.	30.00	-32.00
Synthetic .lb.	11.50	-12.75
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.		
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.		-.22
Sulphate .lb.	.27	-.29
Nux Vomica, whole .lb.	.12	-.13
Powdered .lb.	.17	-.18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P. .lb.		-30.00
*Jobbing lots .lb.		-50.00
Granular .lb.	32.00	-35.00
Powdered, U.S.P. .lb.	32.00	-35.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P. .lb.	1.50	-1.55
Papain .lb.	3.95	-4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	-3.60
Paris Green, kegs .lb.	.43	-.44
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.04¾	-.05
Cream .lb.	.08	-.08½
Lily White .lb.	.09½	-.10
Snow White .lb.	.12	-.12½
Phenolphthalein .lb.	9.25	-10.25
*Phosphorus, yellow .lb.		-.10
Red .lb.	1.70	-1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v. gr.		-.10
Piperin .lb.	13.00	-18.00
Poppo Heads .lb.	.85	-.95
Potassium acetate .lb.	1.45	-1.50
Bicarb. .lb.	1.20	-1.40
Bisulphate .lb.	.45	-.60
C. P. .lb.	.75	-.85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) .lb.	1.35	-1.36
Citrate, bulk .lb.		-1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk .oz.		-1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk .oz.	2.15	-2.20
Iodide, bulk .lb.		-3.75
Lactophosphate .oz.		-.25
Permanganate, U.S.P. .lb.	4.05	-4.10
Salicylate .lb.	2.90	-2.95
Sulphate, C.P. .lb.	1.11	-1.16
Tartrate, powdered .lb.	1.31	-1.32
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins .oz.		-.75
50-oz. tins .oz.		-75¾
25-oz. tins .oz.		-.76
5-oz. tins .oz.		-.77
1-oz. tins .oz.		-.80
Second Hands .oz.	.84	-.85
*Amsterdam .oz.		-.85
*German .oz.		-.85
*Java .lb.		-.85
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.		-.80
Sulphate, tins .oz.		-.40
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. .lb.	9.00	-10.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs., lb.		-.57
Powdered, bbls. .lb.	.39	-.40
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble .lb.	25.00	-27.00
U.S.P., Insoluble .lb.	23.00	-24.00
Salicin, bulk .lb.	16.00	-17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk .lb.		-1.65
Sandalwood .lb.		-.10
Ground .lb.		-.10
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. .lb.	36.40	-37.50
Powdered .lb.	37.00	-37.75
Scammony, resin .lb.		-.10
Powdered .lb.		-.10
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. .lb.	.30	-.30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots .oz.		-.56½
Soap, Castile, white, pure .lb.	.38	-.41
Marseilles, white .lb.	.19	-.19½
Green, pure .lb.	.17	-.18
Ordinary .lb.	.14	-.15
*Nominal.		

Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb.	.15	-.16
Ordinary .lb.	.12	-.13
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	.25	-.29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P. .lb.	4.50	-4.90
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	.02½	-.03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk .lb.	.65	-.66
Cacodylate .oz.	2.50	-3.50
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst. .lb.		-.67
Granular, U.S.P. .lb.		-.77
Glycerophosphate, crystals .lb.	2.65	-2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. .lb.	1.10	-1.15
Iodide, bulk .lb.		-3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. .lb.		-.13
Recrystallized .lb.	.17	-.18
Dried .lb.	.25	-.26
Salicylate, U.S.P. .lb.		-.90
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) .lb.		-.12
Tungstate .lb.		-.12
Spermaceti, blocks .lb.	.27	-.28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. .lb.	.45	-.55
Aromatic, U. S. P. .lb.	.47	-.50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. .lb.	.48	-.49
Ether Comp. .lb.		-1.65
Storax, liquid cases .lb.	3.60	-4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk .lb.	.75	-.76
Iodide, bulk .lb.		-3.50
Nitrate .lb.	.24	-.29
Salicylate, U.S.P. .lb.	1.25	-1.30
Strychnine Alk., cryst., vial oz.		-2.35
Acetate .oz.		-2.35
Nitrate .oz.		-2.35
Sulphate, crystals, bulk .oz.		-2.65
Sugar of Milk, powdered .lb.		-.50
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots .lb.	1.25	-1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	15.00	-16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	12.95	-13.95
Sulphur, bbls. roll .100 lbs.	3.70	-4.00
Flour .100 lbs.	3.85	-4.15
Flowers .100 lbs.	4.00	-4.50
Tamarinds .lb.	.07½	-.08½
Kegs .per keg	3.90	-4.00
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P. .lb.	.66	-.69
Casks .lb.	.60½	-.61
Terpin Hydrate .lb.	.56	-.60
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. .lb.	15.50	-16.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk .lb.		-16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls. .lb.	.24¾	-.25¾
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. .lb.	.75	-.80
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.		
Turpentine, Venice, True .lb.	3.65	-3.75
Artificial .lb.	.12	-.13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.		
Vanillin .oz.	.75	-.80
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	1.18	-1.23
Zinc Carbonate .lb.	.23	-.24
Chloride .lb.	.16	-.17
Iodide, bulk .lb.		-4.00
Metallic, C. P. .lb.	.45	-.75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls. lb.	.41	-.44

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c. .lb.	.11	-.12½
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys .lb.	.34¾	-.36
Acetyl-salicylic .lb.	2.75	-3.00
*Benzoic, from gum .lb.		-.60
ex. Toluol .lb.		-.60
Boric, cryst., bbls. .lb.	.13½	-.15
Powdered, bbls. .lb.	.13½	-.15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. .lb.	1.45	-1.55
Camphoric .lb.	4.35	-4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.54	-.55
1-lb. bottles .lb.	.60	-.61
5-lb. bottles .lb.	.57	-.58
50 to 100-lb. tins .lb.	.55	-.56
Chrysophanic .lb.	6.20	-6.35
*Nominal.		

Citric, crystals, bbls. .lb.	.75	-.75¾
Powdered .lb.	.75¾	-.76
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. .gal.	1.10	-1.15
Chromic, U.S.P. .lb.	1.25	-1.50
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech. .lb.	.40	-.45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk .lb.	1.55	-1.60
Glycerophosphoric .lb.	3.45	-5.00
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150 .oz.	.25	-.30
Hydrobromic, Conc. .lb.	2.40	-2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P. .lb.	.35	-.40
Dilute 3 p.c. .lb.	.20	-.25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. .lb.	2.65	-2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c. .lb.	.53	-.55
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII .lb.	2.40	-2.45
Molybdic, C.P. .lb.	6.90	-7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys .lb.	.02¾	-.03½
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys .lb.	.09½	-.09¾
Nitro Muriatic .lb.	.20	-.23
Oleic, purified .lb.	.23	-.28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. .lb.	.46	-.50
*Picric, kegs .lb.	.85	-1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P. .lb.	.65	-.75
Pyrogallic, resublimed .lb.	3.15	-3.25
Crystals, .lb.	3.00	-3.10
Pyranicous, purified .lb.	.76	-.80
Technical .gal.	.12	-.12½
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P. .lb.	.90	-1.35
Stearic, triple pressed .lb.	.25	-.25½
Sulphuric, C.P. .lb.	.07	-.08
Sulphurous .lb.	.03	-.05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk .lb.	1.35	-1.40
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. .lb.	.78	-.80
Powdered, U.S.P. .lb.	.77½	-.79

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter .lb.	12.50	-15.00
Artificial, chlorine traces .lb.	4.75	-5.00
Free from chlorine .lb.	4.75	-5.00
Amber, crude .lb.	1.45	-1.50
Rectified .lb.	1.75	-1.85
Anise .lb.	1.05	-1.15
Bay .lb.	2.40	-2.60
Bergamot .lb.	5.76	-6.00
Synthetic .lb.	3.50	-4.50
Bois de Rose .lb.	4.50	-4.75
Cade .lb.	1.00	-1.10
Camjout, bottle, Native, cs. .lb.	.75	-.80
Camphor, heavy gravity .lb.	.15	-.16
Japanese, white .lb.	.17	-.18
Caraway .lb.	8.00	-8.25
*Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech. .lb.	1.65	-1.75
Lead Free .lb.	1.70	-1.85
Redistilled, U.S.P. .lb.		-2.25
Cedar Leaf .lb.		-1.25
Cedar Wood .lb.	.18	-.19
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy .lb.	22.00	-24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums .lb.	.52	-.54
Java .lb.	.75	-.77
*Cloves, cans .lb.	3.20	-3.25
Bottles .lb.	3.35	-3.45
Copaiba .lb.	1.05	-1.10
Coriander .lb.	22.00	-23.00
Cubeba .lb.	6.75	-7.00
Cumin .lb.	7.75	-7.75
Erigeron .lb.	1.75	-2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian .lb.	.55	-.63
Fennel, sweet .lb.	3.75	-4.00
Geranium, rose, African .lb.	6.00	-7.00
Bourbon .lb.	5.40	-5.45
Turkish .lb.	4.40	-4.60
Ginger .lb.	8.00	-8.50
Gingergrass .lb.	2.00	-2.10
Hemlock .lb.	1.20	-1.35
Juniper Berries, rect. .lb.	15.00	-16.00
Twice rect. .lb.	16.00	-17.00
Wood .lb.	2.00	-2.50
Lavender Flowers .lb.	5.25	-5.75
Spike .lb.	.90	-1.45
Garden .lb.	.65	-1.10
Lemon, U.S.P. .lb.	.97½	-1.05
Lemongrass .lb.	1.35	-1.40
Limes, Expressed .lb.	5.50	-5.75
Distilled .lb.	2.10	-2.25
Linaloe .lb.	2.85	-3.00
Mace, distilled .lb.	2.25	-2.50
Mustard, natural .lb.	30.00	-32.00
Artificial .lb.	21.00	-22.00
Neroli, bigarade .lb.	60.00	-75.00
Petal .lb.	80.00	-90.00
Artificial .lb.	18.00	-25.00
Nutmeg .lb.	2.25	-2.50
Orange, bitter, W. Indian .lb.	1.90	-2.00
Sweet, West Indian .lb.	1.80	-1.90
Italian, sweet .lb.	2.60	-2.85
Orris .oz.	4.00	-5.00
Origanum, Imitation .lb.	.25	-.30
Patchouli .lb.	24.00	-25.00
Pennyroyal .lb.	1.65	-1.85
Imported .lb.	1.15	-1.40

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Bulk	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.70	— 2.85
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	24.50	— 28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safoor	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	— 14.00
West Indian	lb.	11.00	— 11.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	—	1.65
*Artificial	lb.	.28	— .29
*Savin	lb.	—	6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
White, French	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	—	—
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P. bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	9.00	— 9.25
Wormwood	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	26.00	— 28.00
Manila	lb.	26.00	— 28.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	— 24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	— 11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Oris, domestic	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Imported	lb.	—	— 16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .68
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.90	— 6.25
Oregon	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Peru	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Tolu	lb.	.95	— 1.05

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.59	— .65
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .20
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.27	— .30
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.22	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.60	— .65
Cascara	lb.	.13	— .14
Cascarilla, quilla	lb.	.24	— .25
Sittings	lb.	.11	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.08	— .09
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Broken	lb.	.72	— .76
Yellow "quilla"	lb.	.56	— .57
*Broken	lb.	—	—
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.33	— .34
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.14	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.10	— .12
Cramp, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.08	— .08½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bds.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08½	— .09
Mezeoron	lb.	.20½	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	— .12½
Northern	lb.	.14	— .15
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	—
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.39	— .40
Soap, whole	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16½
Crushed	lb.	.10½	— .11
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .46
of Tree	lb.	.15	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.08	— .09
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04
*Nominal.			

Wild Cherry	lb.	.11	— .15
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.60	— 5.70
Cuts	lb.	3.45	— 3.85
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.70	— 3.90
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Green label	lb.	1.30	— 1.40

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.14	— 1.18
Powdered	lb.	1.06	— 1.11
Fish	lb.	.11	— .13
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.32	— .35
Juniper	lb.	.06	— .07
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.16	— .18
*Sloe	lb.	—	—
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
*Calendula	lb.	.45	— .50
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.43	— .45
Roman	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.30	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.39	— .40
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .38
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.45	— .50
*Kousso	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.17	— .18
Select	lb.	.29	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	—
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Patchouli	lb.	.73	— .80
Poppy, red	lb.	.98	— 1.20
Rosemary	lb.	.53	— .59
Saffron, American	lb.	.47	— .50
Valencia	lb.	13.00	— 13.45
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	1.63	— 1.70
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	.38	— .48
Guaiac	lb.	.80	— .90
Hemlock	lb.	.43	— .44
Kauri No. 1	lb.	—	— .75
Kino	lb.	.65	— .75
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.49	— .50
Myrrh, select	lb.	.42	— .43
Sorts	lb.	.39	— .40
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.17	— .19
Tears	lb.	.30	— .32
Sandarac	lb.	.36	— .42
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.65	— .95
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	11.40	— 11.60
Spruce	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Tragacanth, Aleppy firsts	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Seconds	lb.	1.40	— 1.70
Thirds	lb.	—	—
*Nominal.			

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.34	— .70
Balmory	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Bonest, leaves and tops	lb.	.18	— .20
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.41	— .42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
*Truxillo	lb.	.19	— .21
Coltsfoot	lb.	—	—
*Conium	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Corn Silk	lb.	.16	— .18
Damiana	lb.	.19	— .20
Deer Tongue	lb.	.44	— .45
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.70	— .73
*Imported	lb.	.09½	— .11
Eucalyptus	lb.	.20	— .21
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.09	— .11½
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	—	—
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	—
*Russian	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Domestic	lb.	.20	— .22
Henna	lb.	.22	— .23
Horehound	lb.	.25	— .28
Jaborandi	lb.	.06	— .07
Laurel	lb.	.46	— .49
Life Everlasting	lb.	.08	— .08½
Liverwort	lb.	.27	— .30
Lobelia	lb.	—	—
Matico	lb.	—	—
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—
*French	lb.	.15½	— .24
Pennyroyal	lb.	.16	— .20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.09	— .10
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .15
Prince's Pine	lb.	.10½	— .11
Plantain	lb.	7.10	— 7.40
*Pulsatilla	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.13	— .14
Rose, red	lb.	.38½	— .48
Rosemary	lb.	—	—
Rue	lb.	—	—
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	—
*Grinding	lb.	.31½	— .32
Greek	lb.	.19½	— .19½
Spanish	lb.	.27	— .27½
Savory	lb.	.79	— .82
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.66	— .73
Half Leaf	lb.	.39	— .40
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .41
Tinneverly	lb.	.15	— .22
Pods	lb.	.25	— .27
Squaw Vine	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Skullcap	lb.	.20½	— .22
Spearment, American	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Stramonium	lb.	.064	— .064½
Sunflower So. American	lb.	.06	— .06½
Domestic	lb.	.09	— .11
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .08½
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.12½	— .13
French	lb.	.05	— .06
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06½	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.24	— .27
Wormwood	lb.	.06½	— .074
Yerba Santa	lb.	—	—

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .50
*German	lb.	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.70	— .78
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.11	— .12
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .15
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.55	— 3.80
Berberis, aq.	lb.	—	— .16
Beth	lb.	.16	— .20
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Beth	lb.	.16	— .20
Blood	lb.	.20	— .23
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.37	—	.30
Bryonia	lb.	.29	—	.50
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	—	.24
American	lb.	.16	—	.19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.40	—	2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.15	—	.18
Blue	lb.	.08	—	.10
Colchicum	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Colombo, whole	lb.	.16	—	.20
Comfrey	lb.	.15	—	.16
Culver's	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Cranesbill see Geranium	lb.	.40	—	.42
Dandelion, English	lb.	.35	—	.38
American	lb.	.75	—	.95
Doggrass Dom-Rock Co.	lb.	.28	—	.32
Echinacea	lb.	.28	—	.32
Elicampene	lb.	.09	—	.10
Galangal	lb.	.18	—	.20
Gelsemium	lb.	.13	—	.15
Gentian	lb.	.14	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Geranium	lb.	.09	—	.10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached ..	lb.	.18	—	.22
Bleached	lb.	.24	—	.25
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	—	5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Northwestern	lb.	15.00	—	18.00
Southern	lb.	12.00	—	15.00
Golden Seal	lb.	4.80	—	5.00
Powdered	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.26	—	.29
Powdered	lb.	.24	—	.26
*Imported	lb.	.40	—	.44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.95	—	3.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	—	3.05
Rio	lb.	3.05	—	3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.48	—	.51
Powdered	lb.	.53	—	.54
Kava Kava	lb.	.17½	—	.19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.80	—	.80
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	—	.18½
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.26
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.23
Lovage, American	lb.	.40	—	.50
Manaca	lb.	.25	—	.27
Mandrake	lb.	.08	—	.12
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.60	—	2.65
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.20	—	.21
Verona	lb.	.17	—	.18
Finger	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
Parcira Brava	lb.	.26	—	.29
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.41	—	.42
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	—	.22
Poke	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	—	.17
Cuts	lb.	.41	—	.65
High Dried	lb.	.26	—	.27
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.60	—	.69
American	lb.	.20	—	.22
Mexican	lb.	.58	—	.65
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	—	.83
Southern	lb.	.90	—	.95
Serpentaria	lb.	.45	—	.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.15	—	.18
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canada natural	lb.	.34	—	.38
Stripped	lb.	.40	—	.46
Spikenard	lb.	.30	—	.40
Squill, white	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stillingia	lb.	.12	—	.14
Stone	lb.	—	—	.07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10½	—	.11
China	lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Madras	lb.	.08¾	—	.09¼
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.33	—	.39
True (Aletris)	lb.	.40	—	.43
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
*English	lb.	—	—	.120
*German	lb.	—	—	.120
*Japanese	lb.	—	—	.120
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	—	.14
Domestic	lb.	—	—	.14
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	—	.11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish	lb.	.23½	—	.23¾
Star	lb.	—	—	—
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.08	—	.08¾
Smyrna	lb.	.08½	—	.08¾
South American	lb.	—	—	.08¾
Caraway, African	lb.	.56½	—	.57
*Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	—	1.10
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Celery	lb.	.30	—	.32
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	—	3.60
Conium	lb.	.54	—	.59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	—	.15¾
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17¾	—	.18
Bombay	lb.	.14¾	—	.15
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Malta	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Mogadro	lb.	.18½	—	.18½
Morocco	lb.	.16½	—	.16¾
Dill	lb.	.21	—	.21½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14½	—	.15
*German, small	lb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	14.00	—	14.25
Ground	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Foenugreek	lb.	.11½	—	.11¾
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	—	.05¾
*Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.07	—	.08
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	—	.25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	—	.23¼
Millet, red'd, yellow	lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.16¼	—	.17¼
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15	—	.16
California, brown	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Japanese	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.16¾	—	.17¾
English, yellow	lb.	.20	—	.21
*German, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Sicily, brown	lb.	.15½	—	.18
Parsley	lb.	.17¾	—	.19¼
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Russian, blue	lb.	.70	—	.71
*Turkish	lb.	—	—	—
Pumpkin	lb.	.11½	—	.12½
Quince, select	lb.	.88	—	1.00
Rape, English	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese	lb.	.09½	—	.11½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Stavesacre	lb.	.22½	—	.23
Stramonium	lb.	.29	—	.39
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Kombe	lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Sunflower, large	lb.	.06¼	—	.06½
Small	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Worm, American	lb.	.05¼	—	.07
Levant	lb.	.59	—	.64

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.23½	—	.24
China, Selected, cs	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
Saigon rolls	lb.	.48	—	.49
Capsicum, African	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Japan	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Cassia Buds	lb.	.19	—	.20
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.13	—	.14
Mombasa	lb.	.26	—	.26
Cinnamon, Cey	lb.	.28	—	.32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.52	—	.53
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.65	—	.70
Zanzibar	lb.	.45	—	.46
Ginger, African	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Cochin	lb.	.16½	—	.19
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Unbleached	lb.	.18	—	.22
Japan	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.51	—	.52
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46	—	.47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25	—	.25½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.27	—	.28
Spanish	lb.	.19½	—	.23½
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.23½	—	.24
White	lb.	.28½	—	.29
Pimento	lb.	.06¼	—	.06½

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.67	—	.70
Yellow, crude	lb.	.36	—	.37
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	—	.46
*Candelilla	lb.	.43	—	.45
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.75	—	.77
No. 1	lb.	.71	—	.74
No. 2	lb.	.61	—	.63
No. 3	lb.	.53	—	.55
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	—	.20
White	lb.	.18	—	.20
Japan	lb.	.17½	—	.18
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—
Substitute	lb.	—	—	.28
Ozokerite, crude, brown ..	lb.	.65	—	.75
*Green	lb.	.85	—	.95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	—	.85
*Domestic	lb.	.88	—	.90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	—	.80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.11½	—	.12½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Stearic Acid—	lb.	—	—	—
Single pressed	lb.	.22½	—	.23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	—	.24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	—	.25½
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.05¾	—	.06¾
56 p.c.	lb.	.11	—	.12¾
70 p.c.	lb.	.14½	—	.15¾
80 p.c.	lb.	.19¾	—	.21¾
Glacial	lb.	.34½	—	.36
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Ground	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Potash, lump	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Chrome	lb.	.21	—	.22½
Ground	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Sulph. high grade	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Low grade	lb.	.02	—	.03
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	—	.05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.05
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. ..	lb.	.19	—	.21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.19	—	.20
Granulated, white	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Lump	lb.	.17	—	.18½
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03½	—	.03¾
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
47 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Barium, chloride	ton	70.00	—	90.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02½	—	.03
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.	lb.	6.00	—	6.05
Carbide	ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	ton	28.00	—	30.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Solid, second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	—	.09¾
Second hands	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.10½	—	.11½
Coppers, f.o.b. works. 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—	1.30
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	—	.05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar ..	lb.	.12¾	—	.13¾
White cryst.	lb.	.16½	—	.17½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
Granulated	lb.	.16½	—	.17½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	—	.33
Paste	lb.	.15	—	.17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	lb.	.09½	—	.09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	—	.10¾
Foreign	lb.	—	—	—
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	—	.09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	.10¼
English	lb.	—	—	—
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.08¼
Magnesium, f.o.b. Cal.	lb.	42.00	—	44.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	lb.	65.00	—	70.00
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	—	.02¾
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¾	—	.03¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.03	—	.04
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys ..	lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	—	.09
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	—	.09¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	—	.10¾
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	lb.	.05½	—	.05¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.06¼

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	23½	29
Refined	lb.	31¼	31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	3.00	3.15	
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.25	3.50
Cautic, dom, 75 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.50	6.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.			
100 lbs.	8.10	8.40	
*Sodium Bichromate	lb.	Nominal	
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	1.15	1.25	
Chlorate	lb.	18	20½
Cyanide	lb.	38	45
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.25	3.00
Kega	100 lbs.	2.00	2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.40	4.50
Refined	lb.	.06½	.06¼
Nitrite	lb.	.34	.35
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.37½	.38½
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.75	4.25
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	2.5
Sulph., Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	70	75	
Sulphide, 60-65p.c. cryst.	lb.	.04½	.05¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	3.85	4.00
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	45.00	50.00	
f. o. b. Baltimore	45.00	50.00	
Sulphuric Acid	ton	Nominal	
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	41.00	42.00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	75.00	90.00
Olum	ton	3.00	3.50
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.			
*Nominal.			

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES			
*Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	6.00
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	2.25	2.75
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—	—
Acid Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.10	1.20
Refined	lb.	1.40	1.60
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate ..	lb.	—	—
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.32	.34
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	3.50	4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride lb.	4.10	5.10	
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.27	.28
Aniline Salts	lb.	.33	.35
Aniline for red	lb.	1.10	1.15
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.80	5.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	4.50	5.50
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.80	1.85
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.50	1.50
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	5.00	5.50
Benzoic, C. P.	gal.	.36½	.40
*Benzol (90 p.c.)	gal.	2.25	2.50
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	—
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	.31
Cumidine	lb.	—	—
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	.40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	.16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.13	.14
Diethylaniline	lb.	4.50	5.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.68	.75
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	.35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.50	.56
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.44	.55
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	.56
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.58	.60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	—
Mononitrochlorobenzol	lb.	4.48	5.2
Monomethylaniline	lb.	1.00	1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	1.1½	1.2½
Balls	lb.	.13	.14
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.75	2.10
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	.70
Sublimed	lb.	.85	.90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.62	.65
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.10	1.25
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	.22
e-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	.56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.65
Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.50	1.75
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	.65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	.85
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	1.25
Phenol	lb.	.56	.60
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	4.75	5.75
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
*Nominal.			

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs Dyewood Extracts Industrial Oils Chemicals

Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	10.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	6.00	6.25
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	2.83
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	2.40
Toluol, pure	gal.	5.75	6.00
Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c. gal.	5.50	5.75	
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	.40
Xylol	gal.	.35	.50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.25	3.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	3.75
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.50	8.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.50	.80
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	1.10
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.25	1.50
Acid Red	lb.	1.30	1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.20	2.20
Alpine Yellow	lb.	5.00	6.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6.00	8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	8.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.00	3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	2.75	5.00
Auramine	lb.	3.50	5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	1.10
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	2.25	3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.10	1.25
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.70	2.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.90	1.00
Congo Red	lb.	2.25	2.75
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	7.50
Direct Black	lb.	.80	.90
Direct Blue	lb.	2.50	3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	3.25	6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.90	3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	5.25
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	2.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	1.00	4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	3.00	4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	4.60	5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	3.10
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	4.00
Fuchsine Crystals	lb.	8.00	15.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	11.00	13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	2.50
Induline	lb.	1.10	1.75
Magenta	lb.	10.00	12.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.40
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	3.25	4.25
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	3.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	7.00
Oil Black	lb.	.85	1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.88	2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.50	4.75
Soluble Blue	lb.	9.00	25.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.42	.60

* Nominal.

Sulphur Black E.S. standard lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	1.25	2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	1.50	2.25
Sulphur Blue	2.30	2.75
Sulphur Blue-Black	2.75	3.25
Sulphur Brown Chestnut .....	.50	.65
Sulphur Green	2.00	3.00
Sulphur Yellow	1.80	2.50
Tartrazine, Domestic .....	.60	.90
Tartrazine, Imported	1.25	1.85
Wool Orange	1.00	2.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	5.00	6.00
Victoria Blue, base	10.00	14.00
Victoria Green	13.00	16.00
Victoria Red	8.00	9.00
Victoria Yellow	6.75	8.25
Yellow for wool	1.50	2.25

NATURAL DYE STUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.33½	.34½
Seed	lb.	.11¼	.14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54	.59
Gadibari, see tanning.	lb.	2.50	3.25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.75	3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.25	2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	3.10
Kurpahs	lb.	1.10	1.50
Madras	lb.	.27	.29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.25	.26
Chinese	lb.	—	—
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08½	.09½
Alepey	lb.	.10½	.11½
Pubna	lb.	.08½	.09½
China	lb.	.07½	.08½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton	45.00	50.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	.05
Hypericic, chips	lb.	.09	.10
Logwood Sticks	lb.	38.00	41.00
Chips	lb.	.03	.03½
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	.17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	.17
Triple	lb.	.18	.20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	.26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.18	.20
Liquid	lb.	.09½	.10
Tablet	lb.	.11½	.13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.20	.26
Concentrated	lb.	.38	.40
Flavine	lb.	1.00	1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13½	.15½
Gall	lb.	—	.18
Hematin	lb.	.09½	.11
Crystals	lb.	.20	.28
*Hypericic, liquid	lb.	—	—
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	.54
For wool	lb.	.30	.32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	.21
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	.24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09½	.12
Contract	lb.	.09	.10½
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	.25
Paste	lb.	.06	.12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Quercitron	lb.	.07	.07½
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS DYE STUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.64	.65
Domestic	lb.	.55	.57
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	.90
Soluble	lb.	.95	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	.24
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15¼	.16¼

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	64.00	70.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	50.00
Myrobalans	ton	60.00	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Ground	ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	94.00	98.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	59.00
Valonia Cupa	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	64.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	.024	.024
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	.024	.03
Crystals, ordinary	—	—
Clarified	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	.094	.11
Common	.21	.214
Cubes, No. 1	.234	.25
No. 2	.21	.214
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	.034	.044
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	.03	.034
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	.06	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	.08	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.06	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	.014	.024
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	.06	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	.10	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	.034	.044
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	.054	.064
35 p.c. tan, untreated	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.074	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	.09	.11
Clarified	.10	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	.01	.014
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.07	.104
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	—	Nominal

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.07	—	1.09
*Domestic, prime	gal.	1.00	—	1.02
Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	90.00	—	95.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	—	125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.23	—	.25
*English	lb.	.24	—	.26
German	lb.	—	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—	—
Horse	lb.	.17	—	.174
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30	—	2.35
Off prime	gal.	1.85	—	1.90
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50	—	1.55
No. 1	gal.	1.45	—	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40	—	1.45
Menhaden, light, strained	gal.	1.05	—	1.07
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.07	—	1.09
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.09	—	1.11
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	—	—
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	—	—
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.00	—	3.05
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.90	—	2.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.80	—	2.85
Dark	gal.	1.75	—	1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00	—	2.05
Oleo Oil	gal.	2.22	—	2.24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	—	.85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00	—	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.164	—	.174
Saponified	lb.	.164	—	.174
Sod Oil	lb.	.11	—	.12
*Sperm, bleached winter	gal.	—	—	—
38 deg., cold tes.	gal.	—	—	2.15
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	2.10
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	2.05
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23	—	.234
Double pressed	lb.	.24	—	.244
Triple pressed	lb.	.254	—	.26
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60	—	1.65
*Prime	gal.	1.55	—	1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.15	—	1.20
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.20	—	1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.29	—	.30
Cases	lb.	.30	—	.31
No. 3	lb.	.284	—	.294
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.184	—	.184
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.174	—	.18
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.194	—	.20
Tanks	lb.	.184	—	.19
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.2252
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.184	—	.19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	—	—	.18
Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21	—	.22
*White	lb.	—	—	.18
*Winter, yellow	lb.	—	—	.224
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.28	—	1.30
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.29	—	1.31
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.30	—	1.32
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.31	—	1.33
*Olive, denatured	gal.	3.00	—	3.10
*Foots	lb.	.38	—	.40
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.

WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.32	—	.33
*Benin	lb.	.30	—	.31
*Niger	lb.	.29	—	.30
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—	—
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.70	—	1.75
Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	—	—	1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	—	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	—	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—	—
*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	—	—	1.75
Blown	gal.	1.75	—	1.85
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	—	.40
Second	gal.	.42	—	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	2.50	—	2.75
*Imported	gal.	—	—	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.184	—	.19
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33	—	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25	—	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	1.34	—	1.4
25-30 cold test	gal.	.14	—	.15
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	—	.14
Summer	gal.	.21	—	.26
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.18	—	.19
Dark, filtered	gal.	.26	—	.30
Extra cold test	gal.	.15	—	.18
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.264	—	.27
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.214	—	.22
Neutral, filtered lemon, 30/34 gravity	gal.	.33	—	.34
White 30/31 gravity	gal.	.294	—	.30
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.184	—	.22
903/865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18	—	.19
Red Paraffin	gal.	.28	—	.35
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.24	—	.25
No. 200	gal.	.234	—	.24
No. 100	gal.	.23	—	.234
No. 110	gal.	—	—	—

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)	gal.	.47	—	.474
Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.42	—	.444
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.34	—	.374
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	4.50	—	4.75
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	13.50	—	14.00
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.	gal.	6.75	—	6.80
Rosin, com., to g'd	80-bbl.	—	—	—

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.73	—	.75
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	—	.72
V. S. O.	lb.	.73	—	.75
Fine Orange	lb.	.65	—	.70
Second Orange	lb.	.61	—	.65
T. N.	lb.	.59	—	.60
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.59	—	.60
Button	lb.	—	—	—
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	—	.54
Bone, dry	lb.	—	—	.64

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.. f. o. b. New Orleans	—	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	—	—
Columbia	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	ton	47.00	—	48.50
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—	52.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	57.00	—	58.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	—	2.65
	200 lb. sacks	—	—	1.75
Turk's Island—	—	—	—	—
Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	—	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	—	1.13

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.10	—	.11
Caracas	lb.	.124	—	.13
Havti	lb.	.09	—	.094
Maracaibo	lb.	.20	—	.22
Trinidad	lb.	.124	—	.13
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—
*Buyers' Tanks.	—	—	—	—

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

Imported Potato Starch	—	—	—	—
Duty Paid	lb.	.12	—	.124
Domestic Potato Starch	lb.	—	—	.12
Potato Dextrine white or canary	lb.	—	—	.144
Corn Dextrine white or yellow, spot	lb.	.074	—	.07 1-3
Buffalo Corn Starch	lb.	—	—	.05
Globe Pearl Starch	lb.	—	—	.044
Globe British Gum	lb.	—	—	.064

*REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar. Fed. War.	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ner
Powdered	7.60 7.60 7.60 7.60 7.60	
XXXX	7.65 7.65 7.65 7.65 7.65	
Confectioners A	7.35 7.35 — 7.35 7.35	
Standard Gran.	7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50	
*Prices fixed by Government.	—	—

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	—	.95
Light, strained	gal.	1.05	—	1.07
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.07	—	1.09
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.09	—	1.11
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.00	—	3.05
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.90	—	2.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.80	—	2.85
Dark	gal.	1.75	—	1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00	—	2.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.164	—	.174
Saponified	lb.	.164	—	.174
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23	—	.234
Double pressed	lb.	.24	—	.244

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.29	—	.30
No. 3	lb.	.284	—	.294
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.184	—	.184
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.174	—	.18
Cochin bbls.	lb.	.194	—	.20
Tanks	lb.	.184	—	.19
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.184	—	.184
Refined, barrels	lb.	—	—	.2252
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	—	—	.18

Summer Yellow, prime	lb.	.21	—	.22
*White	gal.	—	—	.224
*Winter, yellow	gal.	1.28	—	1.30
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.29	—	1.31
5 barrel lots	gal.	3.00	—	3.10
*Olive, denatured	gal.	.38	—	.40
*Foots	lb.	.32	—	.33
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.29	—	.30
*Niger	lb.	—	—	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—	1.75
Peanut, edible	gal.	—	—	1.40
Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	—	—	—
Pine, white steam	gal.	2.50	—	2.75
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	.184	—	.19
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	—	—	—

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.18	—	.19
Yellow	lb.	.16	—	.164
House	lb.	.16	—	.164
Brown	lb.	.154	—	.16
Yellow grease, stearine	lb.	.164	—	.17
White grease, stearine	lb.	.184	—	.184
Lard, City	lb.	.254	—	.254
Compound	lb.	.274	—	.274
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	—	.184
Oleo	lb.	—	—	.184
Tallow, edible	lb.	.184	—	.184
City Fancy	lb.	—	—	.174
Choice Country	lb.	—	—	.17

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.174	—	.18
City Fancy	lb.	—	—	.174
Prime Packers	lb.	.174	—	.174
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.174	—	.18
"A" White	lb.	.17	—	.174
"B" White	lb.	.164	—	.164
Yellow	lb.	.16	—	.164
Brown	lb.	.124	—	.124
House	lb.	.16	—	.164
House	lb.	.154	—	.154
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.184	—	.184
Lard	lb.	.254	—	.26
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—
*Buyers' Tanks.	—	—	—	—

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Feb. 1 to Feb. 9, 1918—Exports for month of December

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACID—
60,000 pounds tartaric
22,000 pounds citric

ARGOLS—
301,924 pounds

BARKS—
33,500 pounds cinchona
60,900 pounds cinchona
46,000 pounds cinchona

BEANS—
3,000 pounds various
4,140 pounds, vanilla

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
18,000 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
2,600 pounds cochineal
3,000 pounds cochineal
4,500 pounds cudbear
550 pounds indigo
73 pounds natural indigo

ESSENTIAL OILS—
50 pounds bergamot
4,800 pounds bergamot
3,500 pounds various
5,400 pounds various
16,800 pounds lemon
12,000 pounds lemon
15,000 pounds lemon
61,590 pounds lemon

FLOWERS—
100 pounds saffron
5,500 pounds euphorbia

GELATIN—
22,046 pounds

GLYCERIN—
16,880 pounds
74,223 pounds

GUMS—
123,612 pounds, chicle

HERBS—
7,000 pounds various

IRON OXIDE—
259,600 pounds
177,350 pounds

LACTARENE—
539,335 pounds

LEAVES—
30,000 pounds senna
300 pounds belladonna

LIME CITRATE—

30,600 pounds
19,714 pounds
19,000 pounds
426 pounds

MANNA—
5,000 pounds

OILS—
35,449 pounds fusel
116,940 pounds cottonseed
301 pounds soya bean
11,924 gallons edible olive
6,113 gallons peanut

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
205,252 pounds

QUEBRACHO—
5,940,600 pounds

QUININE—
20,181 ounces

ROOTS—
3,200 pounds marshmallow
3,400 pounds valerian
550,550 pounds licorice
1,200 pounds althea
323,891 pounds ginger

SALTPETRE—
1,300 pounds

SEED—
58,750 pounds cumin
74,300 pounds cumin
47,300 pounds coriander
14,652 pounds anise
22,200 pounds anise
115,926 bushels flaxseed
67,471 bushels flaxseed

SOAP—
11,100 pounds castile
500 pounds various
22,103 pounds castile

SPICES—
5,450 pounds mace
9,000 pounds mace

SUMAC—
100,000 pounds

TARTAR CRUDE—
146,625 pounds
101,675 pounds
160,273 pounds
180,890 pounds

THYMOL CRYSTALS—
200 pounds

WAX BEES—
2,958 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
330 pounds, Argentina
10 pounds, Barbados
100 pounds, Panama

ACID, NITRIC—
1,598,354 pounds, France

ACID, SULPHURIC—
4,900 pounds, French West Indies
5,892 pounds, Cuba
600 pounds, Panama

CALCIUM CARBIDE—

2,100 pounds, San Domingo
557,000 pounds, Cuba
3,400 pounds, Panama
6,000 pounds, France
96 pounds, British Honduras

COPPER SULPHATE—
1,400 pounds, Cuba
1,893 pounds, British West Indies
11,250 pounds, Newfoundland
13,450 pounds, Mexico
6,000 pounds, Costa Rica
60,796 pounds, France

GLYCERIN—
10 pounds, Cuba
30 pounds, British West Indies
100 pounds, Costa Rica

LIME ACETATE—
217,280 pounds, Spain

LIME CHLORIDE—
7,856 pounds, Cuba
360 pounds, Newfoundland
120 pounds, Bermuda
116,210 pounds, Spain
12,350 pounds, Greece

PARAFFIN WAX, CRUDE—
21,000 pounds, Chile
275,000 pounds, England

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
20,000 pounds, Salvador
86,800 pounds, Costa Rica
609,996 pounds, Scotland
916,909 pounds, England
594,974 pounds, Spain
390,000 pounds, Italy

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
1,120 pounds, Greece

SODA, ASH—
962 pounds, British Guiana
5,918 pounds, Brazil
103,613 pounds, Cuba
606 pounds, Nicaragua
166 pounds, Guatemala

SODA, CAUSTIC—
4,050 pounds, San Domingo
175,581 pounds, Cuba
9,698 pounds, Costa Rica
1,149,475 pounds, France

SODA, SAL—
4,250 pounds, Trinidad
6,850 pounds, Panama
360 pounds, British Honduras
1,370 pounds, Bermuda

SODIUM SILICATE—
15,800 pounds, San Domingo
137,709 pounds, Cuba
34,296 pounds, Mexico

SUPERPHOSPHATES—
203 tons, French West Indies

ZINC OXIDE—
121 pounds, San Domingo
11,492 pounds, Cuba
12,150 pounds, Newfoundland
7,340 pounds, Mexico
300 pounds, Salvador
112,000 pounds, Scotland
56,000 pounds, England

SODIUM NAPHTHIONATE

(98-99%)

PARA AMIDO PHENOL

(97%)

PARA NITRO PHENOL

ALPHA NAPHTHYLAMIN

(99%)

TOLIDIN

(98%)

1:3:6 ACID

(25-30%)

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THE ERA KEY

TO THE

U. S. P. and the N. F.

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Of Trade Interest

Hurford Nitrogen Co. has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capitalization of \$6,000,000.

Perfumeries valued at \$138,460 cleared from New York during December for various foreign countries.

The Norwegian bark *Irene*, tonnage 999, has been chartered to bring a cargo of manganese from Santos to New York.

E. H. Fallows, 52 Vanderbilt avenue, has been appointed New York representative of the Vegetable Oil Corporation, a Delaware company.

According to a report from Miami, Fla., a \$300,000 company is being organized there for the purpose of manufacturing tanning extract from palmetto and man-grove root and bark.

There were 246,795 tons of china clay, valued at \$1,738,921 invoiced at the American Consulate at Plymouth, England, for the United States during 1917, compared with 254,972 tons, valued at \$1,671,779, for 1916.

The National Drug Company has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. Incorporators: Leonard L. Westlen, J. E. Welland, Raymond E. Hess, all of Pittsburg.

Exports of sulphate of ammonia from London last year amounted to 62,960 tons, valued at £1,188,825, or approximately £18 18s 6d per ton. The returns for 1916 and 1915 were respectively 259,290 at £4,354,2 5, and 298,853 tons at £3,970,548.

The Newport Chemical Works, with plant at Carrollville, Wis., announces that the company is now producing aniline dyes, its present output comprising three direct cotton colors and one woolen color. It has specialized in the coal-tar intermediates for several years.

The annual report of the Davison Chemical Company for the year ended December 31, 1917, shows gross profit of \$1,062,392.04. The increase as compared with 1916 is \$471,293.95. The net profit after deducting administrative expense was \$996,384.11. Increase, \$474,041.63. Net income after interest paid and discount on two-year notes, \$876,161.64. Increase, \$374,803.72.

Secretary of the Interior Lane issued last week the first permit under a new law for potash exploration on Government lands. This permit covers 2,560 acres of alkaline marsh land in the desert region of Inyo County, Cal., and the permittee expects to promptly begin explorations by sinking wells. Other similar permits, it is stated, will be issued in the near future.

Engineers have completed plans and specifications for the construction and equipment of the plant which the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company will build at Luke, Md., to manufacture alcohol for the Government. It is now reported that a total of \$3,000,000 will be expended for this enterprise, and reinforced concrete has been adopted for the principal construction required. The alcohol will be produced from pulpmill waste, including the waste pulp and the waste acids. Contract for building this big plant has been awarded to the George A. Fuller Company, of New York.



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